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VOL. VIII NO. 186 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1920. TWO ANNA

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BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th July	Morea	10890
28th "	Merkara†	8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	Syria	6683
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha†	8092
21st "	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7346
25th "	Narkunda	15620

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	—
30th July	Khiva	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC , KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
22th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
22th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Yetorofu Maru	B Takiguchi	4141	29th July	9th Aug.
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Bangee Maru	T Inouye	27th July	7th August
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Aug.	17th Aug.
Surmi Maru	T.Takemura	17th Aug.	25th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
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Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 855; Telephone No. 2152.

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DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

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23RD AUGUST, 1920.
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No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
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STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
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LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
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Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts ks. 5.
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Agent.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,730,000
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BRANCHES:

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NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
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SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
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36, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 10,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,06,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
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Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
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PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

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Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

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London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
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Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
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Regular Deposit with the Controller of Cur rency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
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Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investiga tion and Valuation, is entrusted to an ex perienced European Actuary.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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(Registered in the Transvaal.)
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WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS is sued.
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SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascer tained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

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Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interes is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
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Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
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E. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds . Rs. 25,00,000
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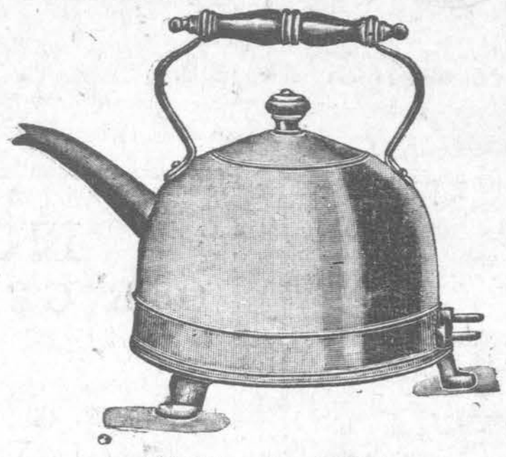

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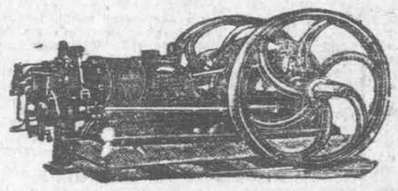

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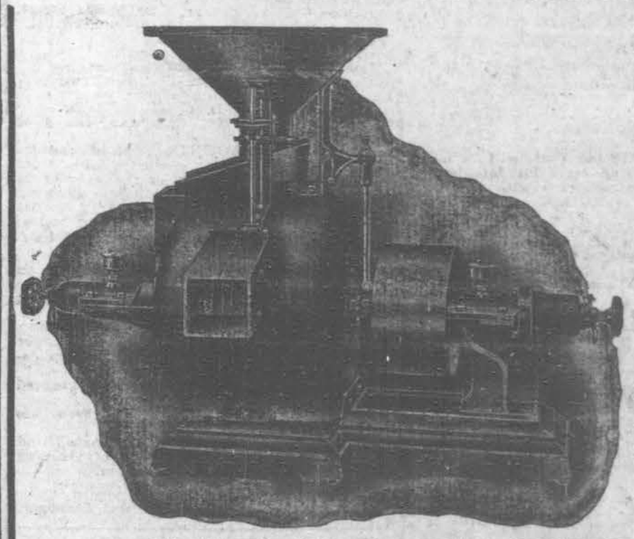

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Insist upon demanding the Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

THE FATAL BANQUET

The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of interior preparations.

Common Sense Rat Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."

"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."

"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,

J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road

(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

G. H. TEA.

BEST AND CHOICEST.

Packed by

The Garo Hill Tea & Trading Co., Ltd.

172, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Distributing Agents.

BOMBAY.

Raote Meghjee Sons & Co.

309, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS. For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALLA'S BALAMRIT. for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, As. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi. etc. etc. As 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., Worli, Laboratory, Bombay. II

Telegraphic Address:—

BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. The purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing.

Price Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY,

Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,

JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW

ENGINEER & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 2.

Every satisfaction in cooking guaranteed

Booklet free on request.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema

Girgaum, BOMBAY

If you want to know all about soap or if you have any difficulty in soap-making. Consult immediately,

DR. I. P. ENAD.

at MANILAL MANSION,

Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

(3)

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TRADE WITH ITALY—Firms or individuals who desire to extend or open new business relations with Italy should, write, in the first instance to advertiser c/o P. O. Box 276, G. P. O., Bombay for an appointment. 3060

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES,—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and E. J. DAVAR.

WASTE—Don't waste your money, but buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—An entrgetic young English knowing ACCOUNT CLERK, with good prospect. Apply personally to the SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., Pydhowni, with testimonials. 3021

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A correspondence CLERK. Apply with salary expected to Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3056

WANTED.—One temporary CLERK, very good handwriting absolutely essential. Apply personally to MAZAGONWALLA & CO., Nawab Building, Hornby Road, 3055

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Science, a B.Sc. preferred. Apply stating terms to the EDUL. SUPDT., Dhrangadra. 3052

WANTED—A qualified MOTOR DRIVER, state lowest pay. Apply with certificates to Box No. 917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3043

WANTED—A competent SALESMAN and three HINDU CLERKS one Senior, in an Importing Firm. Apply sharp to P. B. No. 2061 (Bombay). 3042

WANTED—A competent PROOF READER for a daily newspaper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Applications which should reach the undersigned by 10th of September, 1920, are invited from persons holding a British diploma in Public Health for the post of a Health Officer for the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality; Pay Rs. 300-10-500 per mensum plus a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 30 p.m. Starting pay required within the above limits may be stated. HOTCHAND, C.T., Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Hyderabad Sind. 3030

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OVERLAND MODEL '4' and FORD SEDAN cars entirely new with Petrol facilities. Apply sharp to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILIES, Hughes Road Chaupati, Bombay. 2919

FOR SALE—1 Female Giraffe 13/4 years, Rs. 5,000; 1 Tigress, 3 years, Rs. 1,400; 1 pair Kashmier Barasingh Deer 2½ years Rs. 600; 1 pair Kashmier Deer 18 months Rs. 350; 1 pair adult Indian Sloth Bears, Rs. 175; 2 male Leopards, Rs. 75 each; 6 Black Bucks, Rs. 25 each; 6 Spotted Deer, Rs. 30 pair delivery on premises without crates; animals guaranteed to be perfect. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Zoo Gardens, Mysore. 3064

TO BE LET.

ON HIRE—Decent VICTORIA and HORSE. Apply Box No. 922, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3063

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with Tennis, at Nepean Sea Road. Can also be preferred by European and Japanese firms and Princes. Apply MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Dadi Seth Estate, Plot No. 6, Chowpatti. 2786

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. N. NUSSERWANJI has retired from the firm of the General Engineering and Store Supply Agency as from the 16th day of July 1920.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys-at-Law.
3068

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1919.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, for the year 1920 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Y. H. DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th August to 20th August 1920 both days inclusive. 2810

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To,

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LTD.,

Gentlemen,

Your Directors beg to submit their report of the working of the Company, together with the Audited Balance-sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1919.

The total Net Profit earned during the year under report after deducting the Agents' Commission is Rs. 4,07,294-6-3, which when added to Rs 165-6-10 brought forward from the previous year's profits, brings the total to Rs. 4,07,459-13-1, which your Directors hope will be considered satisfactory.

Out of the total profit of Rs. 4,07,459-13-1 the following sums amounting to Rs. 1,75,000 have been appropriated:—

	Rs.
To Depreciation of Machinery & Buildings	57,000
To Reserved Fund	55,000
To Equalization of Dividend Fund	38,000
To Bonus to Staff Account	25,000
	1,75,000

which leaves a balance of Rs. 2,32459-13-1.

From the Balance available for distribution, namely Rs. 2,32,459-13-1, your Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, bonus at the rate of 8 per cent., per annum, and a special bonus at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, i.e. Rs. 60 per share, which will absorb Rs. 1,38,060 leaving a balance of Rs. 94,399-13-1 to be carried forward to next year's account.

During the year under report the work of installing Humidifiers at your Mills was commenced. 16 new rooms were added during the year under report to the Chawls for Millhands.

The Mill, Machinery, Buildings, Stock-in-Trade, and Stores are insured for Rs. 26,48,425.

Two of your Directors Mr. Reuben Solomon and Mr. Markandrai G. Desai retire by rotation from the Board of Directors but are eligible for re-election.

You are requested to appoint Auditors for the Year 1920 and to fix their remuneration.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
Chairman.

Dated the 16th July, 1920. 2809

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORDINARY SHARES.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 10 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before 15th August, 1920, and the Holders of the said Shares are required within the date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board.
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 30th 1920. 2211

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bomay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo at 4 p.m. for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. J. Gillum and Mr. E. J. Bunbury who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
R. A. DON.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th July, 1920. 2309

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
NOVOCAIN

NOW

AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACTS of the Holkar State for the year 1920-21 will be auctioned at Indore on the dates mentioned below:—

(1) Indore City, Indore District, including Petlawad and Tari, 19th August, 1920.
(2) Nimawar, Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura District, 21st August, 1920
(3) Nimar District, 23rd and 24th August, 1920.

NEHAL CHAND,
Abkari Commissioner,
3071 Holkar State, Indore.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at 3 p.m., Standard Time on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 73, Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Account upto 30th June 1920.
2. To transfer certain sums out of net profit.
3. To sanction payment of a Dividend
4. To sanction a Bonus to the Company's Employees.
5. To confirm payment made in the factories in Public Funds.
6. To pay a gratuity to the Company's Secretary.
7. To elect a Director in place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
8. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th day of August 1920 to 18th day of August 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1920. 3067

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, held on the 31st day of July, 1920, the following resolutions were duly passed as extraordinary resolutions. The same will therefore be submitted for confirmation at the further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 17th day of August 1920, of which notice has already been given.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That Article 14 be and the same is hereby cancelled.
(2) That the following proviso be added to Article 121 namely Provided always that the seal of the Company may be affixed to Certificattes of title to share in the presence of a Director an assistant Director and signed by a Director or an assistant Director and countersigned by the Agents or some other person appointed by the Directors.
(3) That Article 86 be amended by substituting the word "sixteen" for the word "twelve."
(4) That the following article be inserted after Article 115, namely:—
115-a. The Directors may from time to time and at any time appoint any other persons to be assistant directors of the Company for the purpose of signing the certificates of shares of the Company and being present at the affixing of the seal of the Company to the Certificates of the shares of the Company and may fix and determine their remuneration and may remove assistant director so appointed Such assistant director shall not be required to hold any qualifications."
(5) That the time for completing and having ready for delivery the share certificates in the Capital of the Company be and the same is hereby extended to the 31st day of December 1920.

By Order of the Board.
(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Dated the 3rd of August, 1920. 3059

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES SEVEN, ANNAS EIGHT PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at Meeting of the Directors held on the 15th day of July 1920 a Call of Rupees annas 8 per share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid on the 1st day of November 1920 at the Head Office of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, or at any of the following Branches:—

Sub-branches:—Shroff Bazaar (Shaik Memon Street) Share Bazaar (Apollo Street).
CALCUTTA: (28, Dalhousie Square).
Sub-branch:—Bara Bazaar.
CAWNPORE,
Sub-branch:—Chandausi.
HYDERABAD, (Deccan).
LUCKNOW.
Sub-branch:—Hathras.
MADRAS, (9, Popham's Broadway).
RANGOON

and that interest at the rate of nine centum per annum will be charged on amounts not paid on the due date from such date date of payment. The payments in respect of this Call will only be accepted if the amount covers the Call due on all the Shares of which members are registered as holders on the 12th day of September 1920 and upon production of the Notice which will be sent to all such shareholders through the post. Any shareholder not having received this Notice by the 15th day of October 1920 should immediately communicate with the Tata Industrial Bank Limited, Share Transfer Department, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, when a duplicate will be issued.

All remittances must be made in Government Currency Notes, or by cheques or Bankers' drafts payable in Bombay free of charge. Payments by Money Order cannot be accepted and will be returned.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th day of September to the 30th day of September 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. H. PARKER.
Secretary.
16th, July, 1920. 2982

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

8,000 new RAILWAY SLEEPERS 9' by 10" by 5". Also 14,000 yards of new or second-hand RAILS 69/70 lbs. per yard with necessary fish plates bolts etc., to be delivered at Bombay. Apply with lowest rates to—

W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES.
Revenue Department, Secretariat. 3057

ELECTORAL OFFICE, BOMBAY CITY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this office is now located in the Old Customs House, Elphinstone Circle. Future communications should be addressed to the ELECTORAL ASSISTANT to the COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY instead of to the

SUPERINTENDENT
Electoral Works (Reforms),
3062 Bombay City.

LEGAL NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay
S.C.C. SUIT No. 28310 OF 1916.

NANDRAMDAS DWARKADAS, 2. HASANAND PARASHRAM, trading as Nandramdas Dwarkadas. .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

RATANBAI, widow of Ebrahimji Sullemanji, 2. RUKHANBAI, widow of Adamally Dawoodbhai, legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Adamally Dawoodbhai and 3. Karmali Mahomed. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree of the Small Causes Court Bombay made in the above suit on the 19th day of March 1917, it was ordered interalia that the first and second defendants Ratanbai, widow of Ebrahimji Sulkmanji and Rukanbai, widow of Adamally Dawoodbhai legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Adamally Dawoodbhai do pay out of the assets of the said deceased to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 1,000 for debt and Rupees 74-13-0 for costs and whereas by an alias Warrant of Sale dated the 8th day of January, 1920, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the deceased Adamally Dawoodbhai in the lands and premises in the hands and possession of the first defendant Ratanbai, widow of Ebrahimji Sullemanji in the said Warrant mentioned that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground admeasuring 170 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Doctor Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded, on the East by the said Doctor Street, on the West by Gulam Mohedin Subedar Street and on the North by the property of Essufally Shamsudin and on the South by a passage and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7061 and Street No. 88 and Doctor Street and No 67, Mutton Street and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2827 and New No. 9814 and Old Survey No. 1002 and New Survey No. 4382.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1920, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said deceased Adamally Dawoodbhai in the said lands and premises in the hands and possession of the first defendant Ratanbai widow of Ebrahimji Sullemanji, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, and costs and costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. Mortgage, dated the 23rd April, 1908, from Ebrahimji Sullemanji Kabira, Adamally Dawoodbhai, Amtoobai, widow of Dawoodbhai Suliemanji, and Ratanbai, widow of Dawoodbhai Sullemanji to Bhagwandas Madhavji and Motibai, widow of Devidas Joothabhai for Rupees 16,500 with interest at the rate of ten annas per cent. per month.
2. Possession of Mortgage dated the 29th June, 1916, from Adamally Dawoodbhai and Ratanbai, widow of Ebrahimji Sullemanji to Messrs. Popatlal Parbhudas and Co. for Rs. 2,500 with interest at one per cent per mensem.
3. Transfer of Mortgage dated the 21st September 1916 from Adamally Mulla Dawoodbhai, Kaderbhai Mahomedally and Ratanbai, widow of Ebrahimji Sullemanji to Bhagwandas Madhavji and Motibai, widow of Devidas Joothabhai for Rs. 2,100 with interest due thereon at the rate of twelve annas per cent. per mensem. It appears from the recitals in the said deed of Mortgage, dated the 29th June, 1916, that Rs. 500 were due on that day for interest under the said deed of Mortgage dated the 23rd April 1908.

Any further particulars as to the respective amounts due for interest or principals secured by all the abovementioned incumbrances have not been accertained.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said deceased Adamally Dawoodbhai to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said deceased Adamally Dawoodbhai have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALA.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs. 3038

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

SEALED OFFERS will be received by the undersigned till 25th instant for one 45—50 H.-P., six-seater Mercedes touring Car, richly upholstered very little used, and maintained in excellent condition under European supervision. The Car will be seen in Bombay also, at Jayamahal Palace Nepean Sea Road, from about 14th instant. For further particulars please apply to:—

MOTILAL M. MISTRY.
Garage Assistant.
Palace Garage Office,
Baroda, 1st August, 1920. 3028

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1913.
KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
SIRDAR MANAJI COOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale dated 17th June, 1918, Order dated 10th February, 1919, and Judge's Order dated 8th April, 1920, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commssioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August, 1920, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street and Police Court Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 494, New Nos. A/5594, Old Survey Nos. 38, 738, 739, 483, 484 and 485 and New Survey Nos. 3/8889 and 1/8889, but erroneously described in the certificate of sale, dated the 28th day of January, 1892, in Suit No. 85 of 1888 given to Bai Ramabai Saheb Raje Shirke as bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 442, Old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 697 and 699 and New Survey Nos. 2-8887, 2/8888 and 208889, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41 and 43, and bounded on the East by the Parsee Agiary, on the West partly by Hornby Road and partly by the Raghunath Dadaji Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Pirozbai, daughter of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, first Baronet, and on the South by the Old Police Court Lane.

LOT NO. 11.

(a) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in the Khoti right over the entire village or plot of ground, situate in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla, commonly known as the village of Kirole, bearing Survey Nos. 1 to 148 and containing by admeasurement according to the Government records 980 acres and 33½ gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the East by portions of the village of Ghat Cooper, on the West by portions of the villages of Coorla Assumpay and Chandoorlee, on the North by the village of Pavai and on the South by unoccupied Government Swampy ground.

(b) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in 22 acres and 11¾ gunthas of land in the aforesaid village of Kirol, particulars of which land are given below:—

Survey No.	Measurement		Pot or Falni	No.	Measurement	
	Acres	Gunthas			Acres	Gunthas
8	8	17½	Pot	No. 12	0	13½
	Kharaba	6¾				
4	3	27½	Falni	„ 2	0	3
	Kharaba	2¾				
18	25		Falni	„ 6/26	6	29
	Kharaba			27/29/31/11	Kharaba	23
	4					
51	3	35½	Falni	No. 32		4
	Kharaba	6½	Pot	„ 5	0	38
52	6	6¾			0	20½
	Kharaba	6¾	„	„ 7	Kharaba	
			„	„ 15	0	4½
53	3	13½	„	„ 1	0	16
	Kharaba	6¾			Kharaba	
55	3	6¾	Falni	„ 2	0	
	Kharaba	11¼			Kharaba	28
61	4	33	Pot	„ 9	0	20½
	Kharaba	7			Kharaba	
			Falni	„ 13	0	4
				„ 7	0	
64	4	38	„	„ 6	Kharaba	
	Kharaba	7			0	4
78	4	7½	Pot	„ 1/1	0	4
	Kharaba	3½	„	„ 1/3	0	32
78			„	„ 1/6	Kharaba	33½
Current			„	„ 1/8	0	25½
			„	„ 1/9	0	2½
79	7	5½			5	38
	Kharaba	0	„	„ 1/1	Kharaba	5
			„	„ 1/5	0	25½
82	8	3½	„	„ 1/1	0	28
	Kharaba	10½			Kharaba	4
			„	„ 4	2	

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of leasehold land, situat at Mazagon, within the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 677 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 46, New No. 7/16280, Old Survey No. 651 and New Survey No. 7/3693, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 6211, Street No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 8/3693, in the occupation of Gangaram Chowan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 4/3693 in the occupation of Meghji Mulji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693 in the occupation of Bapuji Vithu, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693 in the occupation of Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the 8th defendant abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
3009

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that lists of voters have been published this day and are available for inspection at the Municipal Office during office hours.

Appli... for amendment of the lists either by way of additions, omissions or alterations must reach the Chief Officer before the 15th August, 1920.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 31st July 1920. 3058

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITION

OFFERS are invited for WHITE, SILVER GREY, KHAKI and NATURAL COLOURED UNION FLANNELS in quantities of 500 yards and over.

Apply to:—

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles),
New Custom House, Bombay. 3047

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAROTAMDAS DAMODARDAS administrator of the estate of the deceased DAMODAR DAS RANGILDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein to or in any part thereof, by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest, and the same, if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Khote Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Kasba Malad, Pot Tukdi Bandra Maujiari, Taluka, Salsette, Zilla Thana containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Khote Dhep No. 5 (being a portion of land which has been conveyed by Indenture bearnig date the 6th day of February, 1910, admeasuring about 3,720 square yards less a portion thereof acquired by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the purpose of constructing a Road on the East leading to the Malad Station and assessed under Survey No. 135) and bounded, on or towards the East by a public road leading to Malad and beyond it by B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, on or towards the West and South by the property of Morarji Keshavji and his brothers and standing in the name of Purshotam Keshavji and on or towards the North by the property formerly of Bora Allibhai but now of Hemraj Anandilal which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1920.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3072

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Sankli Street, out of Fort Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and Bai Chandavahu, wife of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mangalji Motiram the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of July, 1919 sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or perpetual leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 827 40 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the land under Old No. 29, 95, 96 49, 172, 281, and 191, and New Nos. 13531 13532, C-13710, 13552 13688, 13853, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295, and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B-3587, 4C-3550, 2F-3550 and part of 2589, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 3914 (6), and Street No. 108 E. and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage on or towards the North by the property of the Navatia Flour Mills, Ltd., and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19, 20 and 21 on Mr. Patel's Plan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

SALE ON MONDAY THE 9TH AUGUST, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest in Very Valuable Properties situate at Kolbhat Lane, Chikhalwadi, Tardeo road.

On MONDAY, the 9th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. M. V. Goghale, Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Hari the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of 2nd mortgage dated the 14th day of February, 1918, and several further charges and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari in the undermentioned properties free from the mortgage, claims of Mr. Vishwanath Ballal, the 1st mortgage, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1918, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Vishwanath Ballal of the other part and of Mr. Dattaram Pandarinath, the third mortgagee under an indenture or mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1919 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Dattaram Pandharinath of the other part, but subject to the claim of Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. the 4th mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of August, 1919, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 266 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Kolbhat Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1734, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 135 together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3100 (1) and 3100 (2) and Street Nos. 23 and 23A, and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Vithoba Mancoji, on the West by the property of Muncherji Jamshedji, on the North by the range of chawl of Ramchandra Bhiwaji and on the South by the Kolbhat Street.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of pension and tax land or ground (the cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 3,363 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the north-east side of the fronting of private passage leading to Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No 1731, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 137, together with the buildings, tenement, and chawls standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old Assessment Nos. 34/39 and now under "C" Ward Nos. 3174/3181 and Street Nos. 9/16 and bounded as follows, on the North-East partly by the property of Hormasji Cowasji Mystri, partly by the property of Govind Limbaji Shellar, partly by the said privats passage leading to the Kolbhat Lane and partly by the chawl of Adelji Batliwala, on the North-West by the property known as Rama's Cart and on the South-East partly by the property known as Angria's Chawl and partly by the property of Hormasji Jivanji and partly by the property of Jamshedji Nowroji Cabinetmaker.

THIRDLY. All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 402 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 225, New No. 1738, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 138, together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 313: and Street No. 19, and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Govind Lumaji Shellar, on or towards the West partly by the property of Hormanji Framji Cooper and partly by that of Dossabhai Jamshedji Mistry and Sorabji Jamshedji Nariman and partly by that of Behramji Dorabji Nariman and Dossabhai Jamshedji Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Pallanji Pestonji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by a passage.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1725, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 240, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3173, Street No. 8 and admeasuring 229 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore thirdly described on or towards the West by Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Teli Kashibai Govind and partly by the property hereinafter fifthly described and on or towards the South by the property of Sonabai Jamshedji Petit.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situate at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 225, New No. 1726, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 134 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "C" Ward Nos. 3186-3188 and Street Nos. 21-1-2 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say, on or towards the North by the property of Limbai Dadabhay Chinoy, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Miya Baloomiya, on or towards the West by the property of Fardoonji Ratanji Mehta and by Dhanbai Jehangir Suludar and on or towards the East by the said 1st Kolbhat Lane.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 7,856 square yards or thereabouts, situate lying and being on the northern side of Chikhalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332/334, New No. 13852, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 7026, together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon, known as "Jaji Buildings" and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3719 (1) 3718 (1) 3717, 3716, 3715, 3719 (2), 3719 (3) and 3718 (2) and Street Nos. 19, 20 21, 22, 23, 23A, 23B and 22A and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Madan Bhimji, on or towards the West by the property of Liladhar Pharidas, on or towards the North by the property of Ratanji Rustomji and on or towards the South by the Chikalwadi Road.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 4,243 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at the Corner of Tardeo Road, Chikhalwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373, 375, 376, 377, 379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13809 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 and New Survey No. B/7046, together with the bungalow, houses, out-houses, stables and sheds standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and the Collector of Municial Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3696 (1), 3696 (2), 3696 (2A), 3696 (5) and 3696 (8) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3AA, 3 and 7 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association, on or towards the East by the property next hereinafter described and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground admeasuring 1,230 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the South side of Chikhalwadi Lane, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373, 375/379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13890 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155, New Survey No. B/7046, together with the buildings standing thereon, known as "Bhagirathi Buildings" assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3696 (6), 3696 (7) and Street Nos. 5 and 6, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by a common passage, on or towards the West by the property next hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association.

NINTHLY.—The Press known as the "Nirnaya Sagar Press" in Kolbhat Lane, together with all the machinery tools implements etc., belonging to the said press and the goodwill thereof.

TENTHLY.—All the moveable property belonging to the joint family of which the said Shanker Pandurang Chowdhary is a co-parcener including Government promissory loan notes, bonds, debentures, etc.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for the vendor, at their offices at 17/19, Bell Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 5TH AUGUST, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction sale of a very valuable landed property situate at 2nd Kumbharwada Street.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 5th Aug at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA & Co will under the instructions from the owner of the property sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of 2nd Kumbharwada Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3116, New No. 16012, Old Survey No. 4457 and New Survey No. 5634 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 7630 and 7631 and Street Nos. 245 and I and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the 2nd Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the house of Bapuji Sorabji and on or towards the South by the house of Thacker Jeyaram Shivji.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorney's Messrs. Malvi Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 BALES OLD MATHIA COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 10th Aug. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Messrs. Purshotamdas Hansraj and Co. and on account and at the risk of Shah Velsi Kuma.

66 bales cotton old Mathia.

Above bales are lying in Muccadum Bhugwandas Dwarkadas Godown Slate A4.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 BALES VIRAMGAM COTTON

Suit No. 115 of 1920.

Messrs. Govind Vishnu Lanke .....Plaintiffs.

v/s

Burjorjee J. Sanjana .....Defendants.

On TUESDAY, the 10th Aug. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under the directions of Mr. Vishnu Narher Lanke in exercise of the authority given by and in pursuance of the order made by the High Court of Bombay on the 17th June 1920 in suit No. 115 of 1920 (Messrs Govind Vishnu Lanke vs. Burjorjee J. Sanjana) and on account and at the risk of the said Burjorjee J. Sanjana, sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba.

108 Bales Viramgam cotton.

Above bales are lying in Bradbury godown No. 4.

AUCTION SALE OF 312 BALES SINDH AMERICAN COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Dullerai and Co. and on account and *at the risk of Seth Jaigopal Premsagar*:—

312 bales Sindh American Cotton.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH AUGUST, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable landed property situate at *Lady Jamshedji Road*, Mahim.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. Haji Alimahomed Haji Nurmahomed and Haji Ahmed Haji Nurmahomed and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Guni, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property:—

All that piece and parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District, and Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,080 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, Collector's New No. 4034, Old Survey No. 1/92 and New Survey No. 3132, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4969 (1), Street No. 297 "G" Ward No. 4969 (2), Street No. 297-A, Lady Jamsedji Road, all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging to the premises being described and bevond that by the property of Hassam Moosa, Glasswarevala, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to the Vanza Wadi Mnsjid and partly by vacant land belonging to the property formerly of Haji Khamisa Cassum Ghatkey and now of Joosab Khamisa Ghatkey, on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamsedji Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramjan Badulla and partly by the property formerly of Hissamoodin Bare and now of Mahomed Hoosein Bare.

Further particulars of conditions of sale can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel at their offices at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th August, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT NANABHAI LANE IN THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mill Machinery and General Stores Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Govindji Kuberdas, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property on SUNDAY, the 22nd August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanabhai Lane otherwise known as Cama Moholla within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 175 New No. 5028, Old Survey No. 1130 and New Survey No. 9402 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Executors and Trustees of Nawroji Manekji Wadia, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Alibai widow of Bomanji Ardeshir Mody, on or toward the North by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit on or towards the North by the said Nanabhai Lane adn which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No 1657 and Street No. 10.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1920, at 1-30 (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta at the shop of Shah Prehladbhai Dolatram by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Meman Amad Mussa Motiwala.

60 Bales yarn No. 10½ Karimbhai Mill's, kabro thread, each of 400 lbs. Flower Brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES CAMPHOR JAPANESE

On FRIDAY, the 6th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vadgadi at the godown of Sheth Dayal Lalji by order of Sheth Amchand Motichand and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Tulsidas Teipal.

100 cases Camphor Japanese each of 80 tins of 3/4 lbs. 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES CAMPHOR JAPANESE.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 5th August 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Jamnadas Narbheram and Co. at their godown at Khoja Moholla and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Tulsidas Tejpal.

50 cases Camphor each case of 80 tins of 3/4 lbs. 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th August, 1920.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

Almirahs, cane-bottomed chairs, tables plain, Tables office of suits, book shelves, of sizes, hat stands, boxes, index card tab stationery racks, screen cameras, bath tubs, bedstead of sorts, kit boxes, cabinets, chairs, chairs easy, benches of sorts, shelves, teapoys, towel racks, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SURABJEE & CO., will sell by public Auction the abovementioned furniture in the charge of Barrack Master, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m., on every MONDAY, that is on the 9th, 16th, 23rd August, 1920, in the compound of Barrack Master's Office near Colaba Tram Terminus.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. 10 per Tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

Princess St., BOMBAY.

TO EARN MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Highly spoken by Magazines and Dailies. TRY

(1) The Wealthy or the Keys of Industry, Rupee one.

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M. BHIMNATHWALA & CO.,
791, Sankdisery (B), Ahmedabad.

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RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10. PER DAY.

For weakness and following diseases. Antifat. Cancer. Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
3rd Bholwada, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LD, ATTRACTIONS.

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6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45
BRILLIANT VAUDEVILLE

Tremendous Success of the Star Roumanian Dancers

THE DORROS DUO | In Modern National and Classical Dances.

"Around the Town" The film of Topical Personalities. | **"The Four Shadows"** The Thrilling French Serial.

THE DOLLARS Last Nights of the Popular Pair In Musical Comedy and Acrobatic Dances

Popular Prices Rs. 3 to annas 4. Booking at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Premier Picture House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A Masterpiece in 5 Reels

Robert Warwick IN **"The Silent Master."**

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Lamington Road,
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

The Great Historical Subject Produced Regardless of Cost.

"Christopher Columbus."

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

Presents

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

THE GREAT JAPANESE ACTOR

Sessue Haya Kawa

IN

"THE TONG MAN"

A Super Melo Drama in 5 parts.

Pathe Gazettee, Pathe Review and Pollard Comic

TIME:

Daily 7, 8-45 and 10 30 p.m. Sunday Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m. & Saturday at 5-15.

THIS WEEK

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the best, biggest and most

REX BEACH

Production yet made.

"The Crimson Gardenia"

Featuring the celebrated

OWEN MOORE

and

HEDDA NOVA

A grand comedy in the programme

To-Night—This Week!

At the

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Commencing Next Saturday 7th August

A Serial Sensation of the Season.

Somethingsuperb, something super-excellen t

The Magnificent Serial Story

that ranges from the civilised Europe, right through the scientific America upto the barbaric sandy plains of Africa.

"The Son of The Night"

24 reels—12 Episodes

A Glorious, Grand Film of Adventure, Love, Hate Mystery, and Revenge, by Union Eclair.

West-End Cinema

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On Saturday the 7th August

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English and American dentistry

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Dental Surgeon,
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Over French Bank.

FRESH STOCK OF STATIONERY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages	9	0	0
" " 1000 "	17	0	0
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" " 16 ozs, 32 "	19	0	0
" Cali Bell 3 inches	6	0	0
" " 3½ "	7	0	0
" " 4 "	8	0	0
Lloyd English Rulers 18 Inches	1	4	0
" " 12 "	1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Files,	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper, Box	4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	6	0	0
Bates Numbering Machine	75	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz.	4	8	0
Diana Blue, Red Pencils, doz.	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz.	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 doz.	12	0	0

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The price is so moderate as to suit all pockets.

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Reliance Stylo No. 1	Rs.	1	4	0
" 2	"	1	12	0
" Ordinary	"	2	0	0
" Screw Safety	"	3	0	0
" Receding Safety	"	3	4	0
" Self-filling	"	3	8	0

Reliance Stationery Stores.

38-90, Parsi Bazar, Fort, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug 3rd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's prices
Aug:	..
Sept:	..
Oct.	22.32
Nov	..
Dec.	..
Jan:	21.20
Feb:	..
Mar:	20.70
April	..
May	..
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 3rd

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug	23.60
Oct.	22.25
Jan:	21.16
Mar:	20.67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug: 2nd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	3 000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	31.70
,, ,, ,, Jan.	30.08
,, ,, ,, Mar.	29.75
Tone.—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	40.00
,, ,, Orleans	38.50
Futures at New Orleans July	30.95
,, ,, Oct.	29.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 7/8
Demand Bills	3.71.60
Liver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	99¼
Do. Foreign	93¼

New York, Aug. 3rd.

Futures at New York Oct.	30.84
,, ,, ,, Jan.	29.38
,, ,, ,, Mar.	29.15

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug., 4.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 416¼ for Fully Good Broach July-Aug. advanced to Rs. 419½, and at 3 p.m. was Rs. 418½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 418. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 420, advanced to Rs. 423¼, and closed at Rs. 423½.

For ready cotton the demand has been only moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs		
Fully Good Broach	..	July-Augt.	423½
Fully Good Bengal	..	September ..	193
Fine Oomras	..	September ..	245
Good Southerns	..	July-Aug. ..	448

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 4TH AUG. 1920.

	Rs.		
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	Sept. ..	193
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	July-Aug. ..	419
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	Sept. ..	245

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	230	207	182	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	230	207	182	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	294	259	224	..	,,
M.G. Central P No. 1	368	334	304	..	,,
M.G. Central P No. 2	334	289	264	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	472	452	437	,,
M.G. P. Americans	..	..	..	..	,,
Saw G. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	,,

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 4th Aug. 1920

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	30.00
Mar.	29.75
Oct.	31.70
Dec.	30.68

Waidas in Marwadi-Bazar—July 418.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close.

Bengal Open	195
Do. Close	..
Oomra Open	243
Do. Close	..

Our opinion. Liverpool and American cables not daly received.

Tha ready as well as the forward market is steady without any business.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 4th.

Bank Telegraphic	1/11
Bank Demand	1/11⅝
Acceptance 3m/s	410
Fcn. Demand	288
American Dollars	221
Hongkong ,,	320½
Shanghai ,,	148
Japan ,,	126
Singap	

[redacted]dy.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES

August, 4th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 6
Saputji	No. 10½	0 15 9
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Saputji	No. 6½	0 12 3
Japan	No. 40/1	2 8 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 8 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 8 0

METAL.

Issued rate for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August, 4th 1920

	per md	Rs. a. p.
Br[illegible]	3/4	84 0 0
Do.	1	84 0 0
Do.	1½	84 0 0
Do.	1¾	85 0 0
Do.	1¾	93 0 0
Do.	2	93 0 0

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Packed Free. Delivered Free aboard Steamer any home Port. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fifteen days' Trial allowed British-made MEAD

"Coventry Flyers"

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

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MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Incorporated. Dep. 387. BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

For Catalogues apply COUTTS & Co., Dept. 387, P.O. Box 240, Hornby Row, Bombay

COPPER RATES.

August, 4th 1920.

	per Md	Rs. a. p.
Copper	5/4	86 0 0
Do.	1	86 0 0
Do.	1⅛	86 0 0
Do.	1¼	87 0 0
Do.	1⅜	88 0 0
Do.	2	90 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs	..	..
Panchteka joint	..	27 0 0
Copper English-Barrs	..	56 0 0
Brass-Barrs	..	32 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 4th 1920. 6 p m

Rate of:	Bazaar Terms. Rs a p	Rail Delivery Rs a p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	7 12 0
,, Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 8 0	12 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	16 5 0
,, ,, Thin	15 6 0	15 14 0
Teelseed. White 85-15	90 0 0	16 4 0
,, Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	17 0 0
,, Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 8 0
,, Black	67 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	76 0 0	16 8 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	16 0 0
Mowraseed	6 0 0	6 10 0
Barley	42 0 0	..
Castorseed	48 0 0	10 0 0
Cottonseeds	27 0 0	4 4 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Aug -Sept.	8 12 6	
Linseed Sept.	16 11 6	

MONEY AND SHRE MRKET.

Aug. 4.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 22/7.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 103.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/10 3/4.
D D on London, 1/10 13/16.
3 Mst D/a, 1/11 3/4.
D D on Paris, Francs 430.
3 Mst D/a, Francs 495.
T T on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.66¼.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 49.20.
London Silver Spot D, 57.
London Silver Forward D, 57.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 58/14.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quite steady to firm with good business passing for forward settlement.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2700, Bombay Cotton 1300, Bombay Dyeing 3785, Bradbury 790, Century 1355, Central India 5640, Colaba Land 3310, Coorla 2750 xd, Crescent 747½, Currimbhoy 1365, David 1860, Fazulbhoy 1867½, Finlay 1435, Indian Bleaching 250, Indore Malwa 647½, Jamshed Mfg 380, Kastoorchand 2390, Kattao 690, Kohinoor 4105, Luxmi Cotton 3525, Madhavrao Scin 420, Madhowji 4250, Mathuradas 1350 xrt, M. Petit 5350, Meyer Sassoon 430, Morarji 6100, New Great 1135, New City 950, Pabani 635, Pearls 1355, Phoenix 1120, Premier 245 n, Shapurji 440, Sholapur 15000, Simplex 915, Standard 3250, Swan 1445, Swadeshi 5700, Tata Mill 2500.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Dholka 104, Ahmedabad Prantij 555, Amritsar Patti 94, Cen Pro Rly 91, Hoshiarpur 67, Sialkote 70 xd, Sindh Lt Rly 125 xd, Upper Sindh 82 xd, Tapti Valley 582½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 910, Alcock 890, Bombay Burma 775, Bombay Burma N I 270 pr, Bt Burma Pet 20, B Tramway 1002½, Bundi Cement 47½, Katni ord 267½, Katni def 1475, Tata Iron ord 161, Tata Iron def 940, Tata Hydro 1090, Tata Oil 345, Tata Bank 42½, Scindia Steam 3 pr.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The market to-day opened firm in the coal section. There was very little inquiry with prices steady. Jute shares were in strong demand and there was an excited market throughout the whole day and the prices of practically all stocks showed considerable advance. Anglo-India, Barnagore, Fort Gloster, Gondalpara, Kamarhatty, Howrah, Northbrook and Reliance were chiefly in request and a very large move was recorded. The miscellaneous section was quieter, sugar shares were easier, but a spirited demand sprang up for Indian Iron and Steel, the new issue closing at Rs. 11 premium, Madan's Theatre were also in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 51/4, Raneegunge 67/8, Union 16.

Jute:—Albion 550, Anglo-India 485, Auckland 478, Alliance 870, Bally 306, Barnagore 190, Benjamin 19, Belvedere 655, Budge-Budge 705, Clive 355, Caledonian 805, Century 10/14, Craig 11/12, Dalhousie 655, Delta 740, Empire 98/8, Fort Gloster 1225, Fort William 560, Gondalpara 885, Gourepore 1460, Hooghly 140, Howrah 56/8, Kamarhatty 1014, Kanknarrah 757, Kelvin 1335, Kinnison 1420, Lansdowne 540, Lawrence 930, Lothian 545, Naihati 785, National 483, Northbrook 99, Nuddea 84, Orient (old) 274, Reliance 57/12, Standard 855, Soorah 340, Union 1080.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 275, Behar Rice 8, Bengal Paper 141, Bengal Brass 7/12, British India Corporation 22/4, Burma Finance and Mining 10/4, Calcutta Industrial Bank 1 prem, Carew and Co 121, Central Provinces Cement 11, Dunbar Cotton 708, Hume Pipe 17, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 3 prem (new) 11 prem, Karnani Bank 1/12 prem, Kesoram Cotton 19, Mackenzie and Co 11/8, Marshall Sons and Co (India) 12, Madan's Theatre 14/8, New Savan Sugar 15, Pioneer Sugar 21/14, Thorneycroft (India) Ltd 2 prem.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 59/4, small lots 59/8. War bonds (short loans 1922/23) 98/4, 1925 [illegible].

The Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer closing rate one shilling ten and a half pence and demand bills one shilling ten five-eighth pence.

A High-Class Guaranteed LEVER WATCH FREE

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) send us the correct names; but you comply with our condition; and promise the Watch to your friends.

[illegible] to advertise our goods. It costs nothing to try, so send at once for reply.

London General Supply Co. Dept. L. 8, Finsbury Pavement

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The monsoon has weakened in central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, north and south-west Punjab, Gujarat, Konkan; local in Bihar, the United Provinces, North-west Frontier Provinces, Lower Sind, East Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Kashmir, Baluchistan, East Rajputana, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras, north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches; Myitkyina, Sambalpur one and a half; Ranchi three; Naya Dumka one and a half; Benares and Bareilly a quarter; Dehra Dun one; Mussooree and Chakrata three; Simla two; Murree three-quarters; Lahore, Sialkot and Montagomery a quarter; Lyallpur one; Cherat and Hyderabad (Sind) a half; Mount Abu one and a half; Bhuj two; Deesa one.

Forecast:—Extension in Gangetic plain and Upper Burma and decrease in Gujarat.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 4th Augt.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 4th Augt. 1918.	1919
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·03	32·22	15·78	48·63
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·28	36·13	15·64	53·81
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·22	35·53	16 63	51·84
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 23	37·24	19 29	56·36

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.763 Inchs.
Temperature of Air	80.6 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 ,,
Dew Point	75.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.847 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	6.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 ,,
Minimum do.	78.0 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind	248 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.14 Inches.
Total fall during month	1.46 ,,
Do. do. year	32.54 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m	ft. in	Aug.	h m	ft in
Thur.	5	m 2 17	26 6	5	m 8 2	17 11
		2 26a	27 4		8 43	17 2
Fri	6	m 3 2	26 1	6	m 8 45	18 10
		3 3a	26 9		9 26	17 2
Sat	7	m 3 56	25 7	7	m 9 35	19 10
		3 48a	26 12		10 21a	17 4
Sun	8	m 5 1	25 4	8	m 10 42	20 8
		4 46a	25 7		11 30a	17 4
Mon	9	m 6 18	25 4	9	0 26a	21 0
		6 0a	25 2			
Tues	10	m 7 47	25 11	10	m 0 47	17 1
		7 20a	25 8		2 2a	20 6
Wed	11	m 1 37	26 9	11	m 7 24	17 1
		1 53a	27 9		8 0a	17 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th August, 1920 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Delhi reports 2.23". Ambala 0.70" and Lahore 4.69". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the extreme north. Day temperature is generally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature has risen generally, but is still in slight defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.85" of rain and Mount Abu 3.86". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal except in lower Sind. Night temperature is in defect at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in Kathiawar and Central India West; Bhuj has had 0.10", Rajkot 0.31", Surat 1.95" Ahmedabad 0.33, Deesa 0.20" and Indore 0.40". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is above the average in south-western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Ratnagiri reports 0.23", Mormugao 0.80" and Karwar 0.90". Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.28" of rain and Poona 0.10". Skies are lightly clouded in east Hyderabad and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat and the east Punjab, and local in the Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar, Central India West and Rajputana. A few showers are reported from the west of the United Provinces. Falls exceeding an inch are recorded at Surat Delhi, Mount Abu and Lahore, the two last mentioned stations receiving 3.86" and 4.69" respectively. Elsewhere the falls have mostly been light. Day temperature is generally below normal in north-west India, but is above normal in the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad and the south of the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is likely in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and an extension in Rajputana, the United Provinces, the north of the Central Provinces and the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan.

Indian Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd August, 1920.

The monsoon has weakened in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, the north and the south-west Punjab Gujarat and the Konkan, and local in Bihar the United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, lower Sind, the east of the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Kashmir Baluchistan, east Rajputana, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui two inches; Myitkyina, Sambalpur one and a half; Ranchi three; Naya Dumka one and a half; Benares, Bareilly a quarter; Dehra Dun one; Mussooree, Chakrata three; Simla two; Murree three-quarters; Sialkot, Montgomery a quarter; Lyallpur one; Cherat, Hyderabad (Sind) a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4th AUGT. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum 24 past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours:	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	92.3	84.9	79	..	0	..
Jask	95.5	83.9	84	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	90.3	84.9	82	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.1	80.0	85	..	2.30	—0.67
Rawalpindi	92.7	79.9	75	0.08	6.35	—12.84
Lahore	84.5	76.3	97	4.69	6.53	—6.44
Hissar	89.4	78.9	78	..	3.64	—5.93
Ambala	88.0	76.7	87	0.70	10.32	..
Delhi	87.0	77.8	93	2.23	20.26	+1.57
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.6	77.8	83	..	15.82	+3.05
Mainpuri	89.2	77.1	85	0.10	17.35	+6.65
Jhansi	88.4	76.5	79	..	11.65	—6.13
Cawnpore	88.3	78.3	86	..	17.20	+3.66
Allahabad	87.9	78.9	80	..	28.69	+10.91
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	100.9	84.2	69	..	1.45	+0.04
Karachi	85.9	80.7	85	..	9.49	—3.81
Ajmer	84.0	73.8	94	0.85	10.45	+0.68
Jaipur	87.5	75.5	92	0.04	28.14	+16.51
Kotah	86.8	76 0	73	..	17.04	+3 89
Mount Abu	68.2	63.8	99	3.86	20.23	+0 25
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.6	76.7	89	0.10	10.40	+1.36
Dwarka	85.9	78.6	83	..	9.3	—0.76
Veraval	81.6	76.4	88	0.00	16.94	—5.04
Rajkot	82.5	76.9	90	0.31	10.40	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	85.8	76.6	75	0.14	18.99	+0.63
Surat	84.8	74.5	95	1.95	24.23	—2.44
Ahmedabad	84.	75.5	89	0.33	15.54	+0.87
Deesa	81.9	74.4	89	0.20	12.38	—0.69
Neemuch	80.1	71.5	94	..	24.36	+10.56
Indore	84.1	70.9	90	0.40	24.28	+8.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	74.9	82	..	17.90	—10.57
Saugor	84.0	72.4	90	..	25.97	+2.38
Hoshangabad	85.9	72.4	92	..	17.06	—6.66
Khandwa	84.6	73.6	84	0.08	17.12	+2.36
Akola	92.0	72.7	69	..	6.51	—9.62
Amraoti	89.4	72.5	72	..	8.85	—7.96
Nagpur	90.4	75.7	67	..	17.77	—6.97
Chanda	90.7	77.0	65	..	18.96	—6.86
Raipur	87.2	73.8	74	..	20.60	—4.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	77.9	87	0.03	38.22	—13.61
Ratnagiri	83.1	76.9	77	0.23	40.96	—25.24
Marmugoa	84.6	75.5	86	0.80	52.04	—11.76
Karwar	83.7	75 2	86	0.90	57.33	—22.59
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	73.3	70	..	4.03	—5.89
Ahmednagar	85.2	69.4	72	..	2.61	—6.63
Poona	79.0	69.7	81	0.10	14.61	—1.49
Sholapur	92.2	70.8	64	..	4.75	—7.09
Bijapur	89.2	70.1	73	..	4.75	—1.69
Belgaum	84.9	66.8	94	0.28	26.68	—0.57
Aurangabad	87.0	69.4	85	..	3.60	—9.88
Nizamabad (Indr).	92.9	68.3	69	..	15.59	—1.69
Hyderabad	92.8	72.0	77	..	8.82	—2.91
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	84.6	73.8	85	0.60	85.16	+7.16
Calicut	84.8	73.1	97	0.15	95.30	+27.15
Cochin	82.7	73.9	86	0.23	74.46	+20.46
Colombo	83.1	73.2	96	0.06	20.26	+6.75
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.2	80.3	64	..	6.36	—4.98
Bellary	95.3	74.2	61	..	0.86	—9.01
Cuddapah	101.0	80.0	53	..	3.87	—3.51
Madras	91.3	80.3	69	..	4.09	—2.35
Bangalore	87.4	66.5	80	0.06	4.32	—3.29
Coimbatore	88.3	71.0	80	..	3.06	—0.31
Trichinopoly	100.4	78.5	64	..	0.85	—2.08
Negapatam	96.1	78 6	75	..	0.92	—2.54

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th August 1920 was 29.991 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-11 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4.

S S Colaba, Neilson, London.
S S Warfield, Attroy, Rangoon.
S S Kandahar, Crome, New York.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Hwah Hsin, Locks, Busreh.
S S Bankura, Wells, Busreh.
S S Chakdina, Oliver, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer Helios for Bangkok.
S S Koweit for Jeddah.
Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.

S S Colaba:—The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 3899 tons, Captain D L Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Warfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warfield, 3807 tons, Captain H R Attroy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Kandahar:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Kandahar, 4153 tons, Captain R W Crome, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Hwah Hsin:—The A Nimazi's steamer Hwah Hsin, 992 tons, Captain F H Locks, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1904 tons, Captain H M Wells, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour fot Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakdina:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdina, 1579 tons, Captain A E Oliver, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour fot Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 4th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nuranl	Jeddah	2-8	T M & Co
B Rajah	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
C/R Ormro	Karachi	N F	A I C S N Co
D/E Yetrofu Maru	Japan	10-8	N Y Kaisha
F James	N F	10-8	M M & Co
M Kryr	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Glenlyon	Antwerp	15-8	T M & Co
Offalde War Cuta	N F	N F	M M & Co
P Ganges Maru	Japan	5-8	O S Kaisha
Q Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadori	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	Karachi	2-8	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani	Bhawnagar	5-8	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Marmugoa	4-8	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

P C/Hankow's (Boats)			W & A G & Co
6 F ownsein	Genoa	26-8	M Italiana
7 Abydos	Karachi	N F	H L S N Co
8 Sizam	N F	7-8	T M & Co
9 Nawab	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
10/11 Clan Macinnes	Madras Coasts	12-8	J F & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Kieldrecht	Colombo	12-8	E D S & Co
2 Massilia	Liverpool	8-8	W & A G & Co
4 Gambhira	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
5 Nippon	Triest	7-8	Lt Trusty
6 Gurna	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Patricia	N F	N F	K N & Co
9 Karadeniz	N F	N F	D R I M
10 Northbrook	N F	N F	D R I M
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
13 Chanda	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
13 Karon	B A Ports	N F	M M & Co
16 Binfield	N F	N F	M M & Co
17 La Plata	Bushra	7-8	J F & Co
Jetty End O/Robertso	London	N F	J F & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	N F	2-8	C E B P T

HARBOUR WALL.

Akbar	N F	31-7	T M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK,

Indravati		4/5/8	B S N Co
Mahanadi		4/5/8	B S N Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 4.

S S Kashmir for London:—26 cwts gum myrrh, H P Rawal and Co; 200 cwts casein, Coutts and Co; 246 cwts khismiss, M Manilal and Co; 1 case condiments, Coutts and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, King King and Co; 32 cwts gum targakanth, A Noorbhoy; 20 bales hemp, L Ebrahimji and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—2 bales woollen carpets, Coutts and Co; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 55 bales cotton waste, 28 bales cotton fly, R Palanji; 500 cwts kissmiss, M Jafferbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 73 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co Ltd; 45 bales wool raw, V Comersey; 30 casks condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—1 pot palma rose, Volkart Bros; 5 cases fox skins, M Peerbhoy.

S S Nippon for Venice:—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3 bales woollen carpets, C Ernst Esq; 200 bales cotton fly, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Fritelli Bandura for Genoa:—750 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 5500 cwts crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co Ltd.

S S Fritelli Bandura for Naples:—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 62 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp:—892 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 3180 cwts linseed small, 4820 cwts linseed bold, 8000 cwts rape seed, Sandy and Co; 2000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—6 cwts wheat flour, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokkaichi:—328 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 51 bales cotton grey yarn, Warden and Co.

S S Yetrofu Maru for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton, Tayo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Yetrofu Maru for Hongkong:—69 cwts sharkfins, J Ebrahim.

The "different" Food!

Benger's Food differs from all others because it contains the means to partially digest the fresh new milk with which it is prepared. This means much, as the inability to digest milk is very common among children and adults. Therefore always use

BENGER'S Food.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Benger's Food Ltd., regret to announce a possible change in the supplies of Benger's Food arising from shipping difficulties and restrictions consequent upon the War.

If customers therefore experience a temporary difficulty in securing Benger's Food, will they please endeavour and that this is the cause.

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., —— Otter Works, —— MANCH

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTREPELLATIONS.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

By the Hon. Rao Saheb H. D. Desai:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state (a) the number of persons convicted by the Special Tribunals at Ahmedabad in connection with the disturbances in April 1919?

(b) The number of persons released under the Amnesty granted by His Gracious Majesty?

(c) The names of persons in whose case the benefit on the Amnesty was withheld and special reasons for doing so in each case?

A.—(a) 123.

(b) 72.

(c) 33 persons were held to be not entitled to the benefit of the Amnesty. Their names are given in the appendix to this question.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN KAIRA.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) when it is proposed to separate the Judicial District of Kaira and Panch Mahals from the Ahmedabad Judicial District?

(b) whether it is in contemplation to locate at present the District Court of Kaira at Kaira and the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiad.

A.—(a) The question of the separation of the Judicial District of Kaira and Panch Mahals from the Ahmedabad Judicial District is at present under the consideration of Government and Government are not in a position to state when a decision on the question will be arrived at.

(b) It is at present contemplated to locate the District Court and the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiad.

TATA POWER COMPANY.

By the Hon. Mr. Ramath:—

Q.—With reference to the Hydro-electric scheme by the Tata Power Company in the Poona District, will Government be pleased to furnish the following information:—

What is the number of villages likely to be submerged by the dam, the number of landholders, and the total population likely to be affected?

A.—The number of villages likely to be submerged is 39. About 2,594 landholders and a total population of 7,888 persons are likely to be affected.

DISTILLERY CONTRACT.

By the Hon. Mr. Kamath:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answers to my question No 7 at the March meeting of the Council, regarding Distillery Contractors, Messrs. Carew and Company—

(a) if Government have now examined the accounts of this Company;

(b) what has been the total loss to Government owing to the fault of the Company in carrying out their contract;

(c) the amount of cash advance that was made by Government to help them; and

(d) the amount of remission, if any, Government were pleased to grant them?

A.—(a) and (b) Government are awaiting the report of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise on the result of the examination of the Company's audited accounts.

(c) Advances aggregating Rs. 1,99,000 have been made to the Company.

(d) The matter will be considered on receipt of the report referred to above.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state, with reference to the new contracts for the supply of country spirit, proposed to bbe given from the 1st of August 1920 for the town and island of Bombay and surrounding districts, if tenders have been called for from distillers; if so, will Government be pleased to give the names of the tendering firms

A.—Tenders were called for but none were received.

LAND FOR TENNIS COURTS.

By the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) On what authority has the disposal of the plot of ground to the North of the Marines Lines Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway been made?

(b) By whom is it now occupied?

(c) Is it available for Tennis Courts for any of the neighbouring Gymkhanas who are now badly in need of land?

A.—(a) Under the authority of the Bombay City Land Revenue Act.

(b) By the Girls' Guides Association in India.

(c) No.

EXPORT OF COWS.

By the Hon. Sardar Sayad Ali El Edroos:—

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that some American Companies have come to purchase cows in this Presidency for exporting them out of India? (b) If so, is it true that they have purchased and exported nearly 60,000 cows in this year? (c) Will Government be pleased to inquire how many cows have been exported by these American Companies from each district of Ahmedabad, Broach and Kathiawar?

A.—(a) Reply already given. (b) No. Attention is invited to Press Note No. 15086 dated 23rd December, 1919. (c) Kathiawar 55, Broach 45. Ahmedabad—Total export by rail was 1.265 but it cannot be stated how many of these were for export to outside India and how many to other parts of India

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

By the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a statement showing—(a) the total number of slaughter-houses in the Bombay Presidency, (b) the total number of animals slaughtered [illegible] each during the years 1917-18 and [illegible]; (c) the varieties of animals killed [illegible] e.g., cows, buffaloes, bullocks [illegible] etc.?

A.—The in[illegible] obtained.

Q.—(a) I[illegible] slaughter-houses in [illegible] no restrictions [illegible] young milch-cattle [illegible] Will Government [illegible] table a statement [illegible] of the milch-cattle slaughtered at big slaughter-houses such as Bombay, Bandra, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum during the last two years?

A.—(a) Yes, but the absence of restrictions is due to the fact that such animals are practically never brought to the slaughter-houses. (b) No record is kept of the age of the cattle slaughtered at the places mentioned; the required statement cannot therefore be supplied.

DACOITIES IN DISTRICT SURAT.

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the following dacoities occurred in the Surat District during the current year? (1) About the beginning of February in taluka Olpad, village Mandroi, the house of a Bania named Nemchand was attacked after dark by dacoits. The said Bania was shot dead and a Musalman neighbour of his was similarly shot dead on his interfering. (2) About the beginning of January last at taluka Olpad, village Obhla, a Brahmin's house was attempted to be looted and the Brahmin, the village Patel and the latter's son were severely wounded. (3) In the taluka Chorasi, village Bhedvad, about 5 in the afternoon in the beginning of February, 1920, Kanbis from village Vanz were looted on the high way and all the property that was in the carts was carried away. (b) If the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to say if the culprits in all the three above cases have been traced. and if so, will Government be pleased to state how many days after each crime the culprits were traced? (c) If the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what precautions they have taken to prevent similar raids by dacoits hereafter and to inspire confidence in the villagers in these parts of Surat District?

A.—(a) (1) to (3). There were two dacoities since the beginning of the year, one on the Bhedvad road on the 23rd January and the other at Mandroi on 2nd February. The former took place at 6 o'clock in the evening. The dacoity at Obhla occurred on 2nd December, 1919. In the Mandroi case a Bania and a Musalman were shot dead. In the Bhedvad case, only the property which was found on the persons of the five travellers who were attacked was taken away by the dacoits. In the Obhla case a Brahmin, the Patel of the village and his son were severely wounded. (b) The accused in the Obhla case were arrested on the day after the offence occurred and have been convicted and sentenced by the Court of Session. The cases at Bhedvad and Mandroi are still under investigation and no arrests have been made. (c) Eight armed Police have been detailed for duty at 8 villages in the north and north-east of Olpad Taluka one policeman at each village and a special road patrol has been instituted on the Bhedvad road. A number of arms licenses have been issued to villagers who applied for them.

STORAGE OF FODDER.

Q.—Will Government be pleased—(a) to lay on the Council table a statement showing how much fodder has been stored by them on the lines indicated in Press Note dated 11th February, 1920, No. 449? (b) to say if they intend continuing their operations in this matter and to state the approximate cost of the fodder stored during the last year 1919-1920)?

A.—(a) At Chinchpada 12½ lakhs lbs. and t Khandbara 6 lakhs lbs. of hydraulic pressed grass have been stored. A large quantity of grass collected at Khandbara and that at Navapur had to be rejected as unfit for storage as it had been damaged by the exceptional late rain. (b) Yes. Arrangements are being made for storage in future also at Navapur, Palghar, Godhra and of Mandwa grass at Manmad. Kadbi operations at Karajgi have been hindered by difficulties in procuring machinery. The cost of the grass stored at Chinchpada and Khandbara in 1919-20 was Rs. 23,678-12-0.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

By the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased—(a) to place on the Table a statement showing the total number of candidates that could not be admitted to the Sydenham College of Commerce owing to want of accommodation this term? (b) to say what use is being made of the building lately occupied by the Freeman Thomas Hospital? (c) to state when they expect to commence the work of a permanent building for the Sydenham College of Commerce and how long it is estimated to take to be completed after commencement of building operation?

A.—(a) The information will be called for. (b) Except some portions of the building which have been occupied by certain public bodies as a temporary measure, the building is being utilised for the object for which it was constructed; these bodies are being called upon to vacate the premises by 15th October at latest. (c) The building operations will be started as soon as funds are available. The time for completion would, under existing conditions, be 2½ years from the time the work is commenced; if conditions improve it may be reduced a little.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

WANTS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR EACH WARD.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association held on the 26th July it was resolved among other things to send a representation to Government to create a Municipal Council for each Ward to manage its affairs within its jurisdiction, vesting in the Corporation the management and construction of trunk roads, main sewers and drains, water works, and laying out of the general policy in regard to the sanitation of the city as a whole, and to amend the Bombay Municipal Act accordingly.

The British India Peoples Association has submitted a petition to the Bengal Government on behalf of Sub-Deputy Collectors stating that the cost of living had risen about 300 per cent. and having regard to the responsibilities attaching to such appointments the scale proposed by Government was hardly tempting to attract the right stamp of men and the Association has suggested that an increased scale of pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. [illegible] ght be suitable.

AMRITSAR DEBATE IN COMMONS.

SIR E. CARSON'S DEFENCE OF DYER

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCATHING REPLY.

"OUR RESPONSIBILITY AND DUTY."

The following is a further instalment of the debate in the House of Commons on the motion of reduction of the Secretary of State's salary, on July 8 last:—

SIR E. CARSON (Duncairn, C.U.) I think, upon reflection, that my right hon. friend who has just addressed the House will see that the kind of speech he has made is not one that is likely in any sense to settle this unfortunate question. (Cheers.) My right hon. friend, with great deference to him, cannot settle artificially the issue which we have to try. He has told us that the only issue is as to whether we are in favour of a policy of terrorism and insults towards our Indian fellow-subjects, or whether we are in favour of a partnership with them in the Empire. What on earth has that to do with it? (Cheers.) (Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy.—"Everything.") I should have thought that the matter we are discussing is so grave, both to this country and to our policy in India, that we might, at all events, have expected a Minister of the Crown would have approached the matter in a much calmer spirit than he has done. (Cheers.)

An Hon. Member.—He ought to resign.

An Hon. Member.—So should Ulster. (Interruption.)

The CHAIRMAN.—All round the House there seems to be a lack of understanding as to the seriousness of this matter. Let me remind the House that this is the first occasion on which we have had these Indian Estimates—that is to say, the salary of the Secretary of State—by dileberate act of the House, and for public reasons, put on the British Estimates, and we ought, I think, to recognize that occasion. (Cheers.)

THE RED ISSUE.

SIR E. CARSON.—If I thought that the real issue was that which was stated by my right hon. friend, I would not take part in this debate. There would be no dissension from the proposition that he has laid down in this House. (Cheers.) But it does not follow because you lay down a general proposition of that kind that you have brought those men, on whom you are relying in extremely grave and difficult circumstances as your officers in India, within the category that you yourself are pleased to lay down. As to whether they do come within those categories is the real question. My right hon. friend begs the question. (Cheers.) After all, let us, even in the House of Commons, try to be fair, some way or other, to a gallant officer of 34 years' service—(Colonel Wedgwood.—Five hundred people were shot)—without a blemish upon his record, and whatever you say and mind you, this will have a great deal of effect on the conduct of officers in the future as to whether or not they will bear the terrible responsibility, which they have not asked for, but which you have put upon them—we may at least try to be fair, and to recognize the real position in which this officer is placed. (Cheers.) So far as I am concerned, I wiuld like, at the outset, to say that I do not believe for a moment it is possible in this House, nor would it be right to try this officer. (Cheers.) To try this officer, who puts forward his defence, as I saw it for the first time an hour ago, would be a matter which would take many days in this House. Therefore, you cannot do it; but we have a right to ask, Has he ever had a fair trial? and to put this further question before you break him and send him into disgrace: Is he going to have a fair trial?

THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY.

You talk of the great principles of liberty which you have laid down. General Dyer has a right to be brought within those principles of liberty, and he has no right to be broken on the *ipse dixit* of any Commission or Committee, however great, unless he has been fairly tried—and he has not been tried. (Cheers.) Do look upon the position in which you have put an officer of this kind. You send him to India, to a district seething with rebellion and anarchy. You send him there without any assistance whatever from the civil Government, because the Commission have found that the condition of affairs was such in this district that the civil Government was in abeyance, and even the magistrate, as representing the civil power, who might have been there to direct this officer, had gone away on another duty. I cannot put the matter better than it was put before the Legislative Council of India on September 19 last by the Adjutant-General of India:—"My Lords," he said, "my object in recounting to this Council in some degree the measures taken by the military authority to reconstitute civil order out of chaos produced by a state of rebellion is to show there is another side to the picture, which is perhaps more apparent to the soldier than to the civilian critic." Now mark this: "No more distasteful or responsible duty falls to the lot of the soldier than that which he is sometimes required to discharge in aid of the civil power. If his measures are too mild he fails in his duty; if they are deemed to be excessive, he is liable to be attacked as a cold-blooded murderer. His position is one demanding the highest degree of sympathy from all reasonable and right-minded citizens. He is frequently called upon to act on the spur of the moment in grave situations in which he intervenes, because all the other resources of civilians had failed. His actions are liable to be judged by *ex post facto* standards, and by persons who are in complete ignorance faith is liable to be impugned by the very persons connected with the organization of the disorders which his action has foiled. There have been necessary, but cannot agree with the extent of the force employed. How can they be in a better position to judge of that than the officer on the spot? It must be remembered that when a rebellion has been started against the Government it is tantamount to a declaration of war, and war cannot be conducted in accordance with standards of humanity to which we are accustomed in peace." (Cheers.) That, said Sir E. Carson, was a statement of the position of General Dyer. He went to Amritsar on April 10, and found the place and all the great towns in the immediate neighbourhood in a state of rebellion. On April 11 and 12 murders of officials and bank managers were rife. The civil power had to abandon its functions, and he was asked to make up his mind as best he could how to deal with the situation. Now he was to be broken because it was said that he made up his mind wrongly.

"ARMCHAIR POLITICIANS."

The armchair politicians in Downing Street—(cheers)—had, no doubt, a very difficult task to perform. He did not contend that in no case should they overrule what an officer had done on the spot, but they ought to try to put themselves in the position of the man whom they asked to deal with difficult circumstances. That officer had to decide whether the occurrence was a riot, or an insurrection, or a rebellion, or a revolution, or part of a revolution. There was a great deal to show, even on the face of the Report, that it was at all events the precursor to a revolution. Different rules officially laid down were applicable to each of those different matters. What was the error of judgment? It was admitted that he acted in perfect good faith and in most difficult circumstances with great courage and great decision; but the fault found with him was that, while he thought the circumstances necessitated that he should teach a lesson to the country all round, the Committee though that he ought to have dealt with it solely as a local matter. That is the whole difference—(hear, hear)—and for that an officer who had done his best was to be broken after 34 years of honourable service, was to be broken although the authorities had to admit that the action for which he was broken might have saved a most bloody outbreak in that country which might have caused the loss of thousands of lives, and might have saved the country from a mutiny in comparison with which the old Mutiny in India would have appeared small. Admitting, if they liked, in their armchairs that General Dyer did commit an error of judgment, was it such that he alone ought to bear the consequences? (Hear, hear.) If they laid down for British Officers who were placed in difficult situations the doctrine that before they acted, no matter what state of affairs surrounded and confronted them, they must sit down and ask themselves what would Downing Street think, and what would the House of Commons say to them when they had been stirred up six months afterwards, and if they made scapegoats of them because of *post facto* statement of the events, they would never get officers to carry out their duties. (Hear, hear.)

He remembered that, when First Lord of the Admiralty, he recalled a commander-in-Chief because he thought that of two courses that officer had taken one which was very harmful to the duty he had in hand. The officer saw him and asked for an explanation. He handed him his own report, and said to him, "Let us not talk, I as First Lord and you as an admiral; but read your own report and tell me; did you do the best thing under the circumstances for the Admiralty and for your country?" The officer replied:—"No, Sir. The reason I took the course I did was because I did not know whether I would be supported by the Admiralty." He told the admiral. "Your observation goes to show me that I was right in recalling you, because if you would not take the consequences and act in the way you thought right you are not fit to be a commander." (Hear, hear.) They had to deal with human nature in the men they put into difficult places. Let them not suppose that if they did their best—unless on some very grave consideration of dereliction of duty—the would be made scapegoats of and thrown to the wolves to satisfy an agitation such as that which arose after this incident. They must back their men—(cheers)—and it was not such a distinction as he had shown to be the origin of this matter, and as to this error of judgment that would give confidence to those faithful and patriotic citizens who had won and kept our great Empire beyond the seas.

GENERAL DYER'S ACTION APPROVED.

The most extraordinary part of this case was as to what happened immediately after the incident. The Secretary for India had said that nobody in authority approved of General Dyer's action. The General's statement of his case showed that on April 15 his Divisional Commander conveyed his approval, and the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with the Divisional Commander. Later, when he was sent on a special mission, he expressed a wish to be free from anxiety as to whether his action at Amritsar had been approved, and was assured by a superior officer that if it had not been approved he would have heard about it long before that time. This officer went on day after day in more and more difficult positions after he had carried out his work at Amritsar. He was promoted to a higher command, and not only that, but he received the thanks of the native community (cheers) as having saved the situation When the agitation began everything took a different turn, and the extraordinary part of it all was that during all those six months, the Secretary of State never even knew the truth of the deails. That was really a most extraordinary and unfortunate matter. (Cheers). He never took a single step until the agitation broke out in India, when the situation had been practically saved. If there was anything to be investigated and if there was punishment to be meted out, it ought to have been immediate, not only in justice to General Dyer, but in justice to the Indian people. (Cheers.) Was there ever a more extraordinary case than that of a man who came forward and told you: I won the approval of my Divisional Commander and the Lieutenant-General of the Province. I was given promotion, I was sent to do more and more difficult jobs, and eight months afterwards, you tell me I shall never again be employed, because I have disgraced myself by inhumanity and an error of judgment? (Cheers.)

THE QUESTION OF CONSPIRACY.

He found it difficulty to agree that there was no conspiracy to overthrow British power.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy (Hull, Central, L.)—You are an expert in that.

Sir E. Carson.—The hon. and gallant member may be sure that he is so beneath contempt——(Loud and continued cheers.) He wondered how many members of the House and of the Government were really following out the conspiracy to drive the British out of India. He should say nothing of his own country; it was all one conspiracy. It was all engineered in the same way and for the same object. He held in his hand a document which was sent him by somebody in America a few days ago, and it went through the whole of this case in its own peculiar way. It spoke of England as losing hold of Asia, and said:—"Arms are lacking, it is true, but India has the will and the determination to expel England."

If continued the right hon. and learned gentleman, that is true—and I am not arguing the causes of the policy of the Secretary of State in trying to alleviate the situation there by the Act passed last year—all these matters are outside the domain of the soldier. But for Heaven's sake, when you put a soldier into these difficult positions, do not visit upon him punishment for attempting to deal to the best of his ability with a situation for which he is not in the slightest degree responsible. (Cheers.) If he makes an error of judgment, approach it with the full idea that if he is "bona fide" and you can see it was impossible for him in the circumstances to have calmly made up his mind in the way you would do, then you may censure him, but do not punish him. (Cheers). Do not break him. I should like to ask my right hon. friend, if men are to be punished for an error of judgment such as occurred in this case, how many of those right hon. gentlemen would now be sitting on the Treasury bench. (Loud cheers). I hope we may not get off on false issues. I am speaking here with reference to a soldier whom, I believe, I saw once, but otherwise I do not know at all but I am speaking of a man who during his long service increased daily the confidence of those under whom he served and I say to break a man under the circumstances of this case is un-English. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—I shall certainly endeavour to follow very carefully and strictly the advice my right hon. friend has given, that we should approach this subject in a calm spirit, avoiding passion and attempts to excite prejudice. Members ought to address themselves to the subject with a desire to do to-day what is most in accordance with the long view of the general interests of the British Empire. There has not been for many years a case of this kind which raised so many grave and wide issues, or in regard to which a right and wise decision is so necessary. There is the intensity of racial feeling which has been aroused on both sides in India, and every word we speak ought to have regard to that. (Hear, hear.) There are the difficulties military officers, who in [illegible] turbulent times have been, or [illegible] to be, called upon to handle their troops in the suppression of civil disturbance; there are the requirements of justice and fair play towards an individual (cheers); and there are the moral and humanitarian conceptions involved. All these combine to make the task of the Government and of the Committee one of exceptional seriousness, delicacy, and responsibility.

Dealing first of all with the action of the Army Council, for which he accepted full responsibility, the right hon. gentleman explained that the conduct of a military officer might be dealt with by three perfectly distinct ways. First of all, he might be removed from his employment, relegated to half-pay, and told that he had no prospects of being employed again. From the humble lance-corporal who reverted to private by a stroke of the pen, if the colonel thought he would prefer some other subaltern, up to the highest general or field-marshal, all officers were amenable to this procedure in regard to the appointments which they held. The procedure was hardly ever challenged, and it was not challenged by General Dyer in his statement. The procedure was accepted with soldierly fortitude, because it was believed, on the whole, that the administration of these great responsibilities was carried out in a fair and honest spirit. Under this procedure, the officer reverted automatically to half-pay, and in a very large proportion of cases, having reverted to half-pay, he applied to be placed on retired pay, because, especially in the case of senior officers, retired pay was often considerably higher than half-pay. The second method was of a more serious character and affected, not the employment of the officer, but his status and his rank. This was a question of retiring an officer

(Continued on page 12.)

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

REVISED RATES OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 3.

A communique says:—

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction with effect from 1st January, 1920 revised rates of pay as shown below for the permanent officers of the Indian Medical Service holding executive appointments on military side in India and on the field service:—

Lieutenants: Rs. 650 per mensem (consolidated).

Captains: Rs. 800 for 3 years, Rs. 950 for 3 years, Rs. 1,050 for 3 years or until promotion to the rank of Major.

Majors:—Rs. 1,200 for 3 years, Rs. 1,350 for 3 years, Rs. 1500 for 2 years or until promotion to the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonels: Rs. 1,750 for 3 years, Rs. 1,950 in the 24th and 25th year of service, Rs. 1,950 from 26th year of service, Rs. 2,100 when selected for the increase of pay.

The Officers who qualify for accelerated promotion to the rank of a Major under paragraph 4 of the Royal Warrant dated 28th May, 1913 will receive an initial pay of that rank, viz., Rs. 1,200 per mensem and of the subsequent grades and rank up to the rank of Lt-Colonel six months in advance of due date. They will, however, have to complete 23 years of service before being eligible for the pay of a Lt-Colonel in the 24th and 25th years of service, viz., Rs. 1,850 per mensem and 25 years service before being eligible for pay at Rs. 1,950 per mensem.

OVERSEAS' ALLOWANCE.

The revised rates of pay include overseas' allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem for first six years; Rs. 200 per mensem for next six years and thereafter Rs. 250 per mensem. The allowance will be regarded as a part of the grade pay for the purpose of privilege leave wherever spent and of the leave allowance during other leave in India and will be admissible to the officers of the non-Indian domicile only, but the Indians who held permanent commissions in service on 1st December 1918 will be granted this allowance. Indians appointed after that date will receive rates of pay shown in paragraph 1 less the overseas' allowance referred to above, unless they are already drawing pay at a higher rate in which case they will continue to enjoy the benefit of that rate for so long as they would have done, but they will not receive any further increment till it is due to them under the new scale now mentioned. The arrangements in respect of Indians joining the service after the date mentioned above are provisional.

CHARGE ALLOWANCES.

Th charge allowances for the officers commanding the Indian station hospitals and second in command the allowance for the officers appointed second in command of first and second class Indian station hospitals will be admissible at the following rates in addition to the rates of pay shown in para 1 above:—

(a) The charge allowance first class hospitals Rs. 300 per mensem, Rs. 240 second class hospitals, Rs. 180 3rd class hospitals: Rs. 120 4th and 5th class hospitals nil. (b) Second in command allowance first class hospitals Rs. 120; 2nd class hospitals Rs. 90.

The revised rates of pay will, as regards the Army of Occupation bonus, the children allowance and the exchange compensation allowance, the house rent when in occupation of public quarters etc., be subject to the conditions laid down in the Army Instruction (India) No. 914 of 1919. Separate orders will be issued regarding the emoluments of officers holding administrative and staff appointments or the appointments carrying the special rates of pay

EXPORT OF CATTLE FROM INDIA.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION URGES IMMEDIATE PROHIBITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

[illegible]TA, Aug. 4.

[illegible] a letter to the [illegible] the Revenue and Agricu[illegible]rge that immediate and effe[illegible]aken to put a stop to the e[illegible]rom India as the stock of cows [illegible] available in India falls far short [illegible] needs and requirements of the cou[illegible] A sub-committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture had examined the question and decided and Government accepted the decision that no necessity existed at present of controlling the export but the Committee of the Marwari Association have again requested the Government of India to reconsider their decision and stop export of cattle to foreign countries.

At a meeting of the Bengal and Government of India pressmen now on strike held under the presidency of Mr. B. Chakravarti, a committee was formed to wait upon Sir Thomas Holland to represent their grievances.

The Anglo-Indian and Domicild European Association suggests the introduction in India of registration of a Domatic Servants Act on the lines of the Ceylo Act.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY

LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

"HAS MADE HIS MARK IN HISTORY."

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR'S TRIBUTE.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar writes to the "Kesari":—

"We all feel the loss as national. He has died fighting disease as bravely as he fought for his country courageously. He has made his *mark in history.*"

"ABOVE ALL HIS CHARACTER STANDS PREDOMINANT."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S TRIBUTE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Aug. 3.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Benares held on Tuesday evening the Hon. Pandit Malaviyaji described the life long services of the Lokmanya, his keen interest in public welfare, his efforts towards obtaining Swarajya, his courageous attitude throughout his life. Malwiyaji said the Lokmanya was a distinguished Sanskrit scholar thoroughly acquainted with the Vedas. His knowledge of politics was very extensive and above all his character stood very predominant. India has suffered an irreparable loss in his death. He had no rest till he breathed his last and Swarajya was the only goal before him. He suffered indescribable troubles ungrudgingly because his love for the country was paramount.

Babu Bhagwandas proposed a resolution of condolence and in doing so praised the high qualities of Mr. Tilak.

"A LUMINOUS SPIRIT LOST."

TRIBUTE FROM EAST AFRICA.

Mr. B. N. Anantani writes that he has received the following cablegram from East Africa:—

"Read lamentable news untimely death of Lokmanya Tilak with deep pain. At at time as this in the annals of this great country when bold stand so essential establish status India within Empire as equal partner, in Mr. Tilak we lost one of powerfully luminous spirits and towers of strength to withstand all platitudes from other end."

LOK TILAK'S ASHES.

TAKEN TO POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Tilak's ashes were taken in a procession to his house this morning when his sons arrived with them from Bombay.

GREAT REGRET THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 2.

Messages from other parts of India report that the news of Mr. Tilak's death has been received with great regret as a great national loss in the critical period of its history.

Messages are received that meetings were held at Akola, Bijapur, Belgaum, Rahimpura, Sholapur, Akot, Hubli, Dharwa to express their deep sense of loss at the death of Lokmanya Tilak.

The National Home Rule League, Ahmedabad, the National Union, Nagpur, the Executive Committee of the 35th Indian National Congress, Nagpur, the Ajmer Par Association passed resolutions lamenting the death of Mr. Tilak and the loss that the country would suffer by his death.

The Ideal Seminary, The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. the G. T. charities local schools and the offices of Messrs. Tricumdas Cursondas were closed in Mr. Tilak's honour.

GLOOM OVER

IN MEMORY OF MR. TILAK.

READING ROOM TO BE STARTED AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Under the auspices of the Simla District Congress Committee a mass meeting of the citizens of Simla was held this evening Lala Mohan Lal, pleader, presiding to mourn the death of Mr. Tilak. Resolutions were adopted expressing the great national loss sustained by the country at the present critical juncture urging upon the Provincial Committee to take necessary steps to perpetuate the memory of the departed leader, proposing to found a reading room in Simla after Mr. Tilak's memory and conveying their hearty condolence to the bereaved family. As a result of the appeal for funds for a reading room Rs. 200 were subscribed on the spot.

RS. 20,000 FOR TILAK HALL AT RAWALPINDI.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

At the Tilak Memorial meeting held yesterday at Rawalpindi it was decided to [illegible] Tilak Hall. Rs 20,000 has collected during in

Even Tilak could not stomach the Gandhi Specific, and we may set that fact down to his political shrewdness, though not to his goodwill. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* Tilak is dead, and "he that dies pays all debts."

AT COLOMBO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 2.

The news of the sad death of Mr. Tilak was announced in a morning daily and spread like wildfire. Verp knew of his illness and it came to several as a rude shock. Profound sorrow prevails amongest Indians as a sign of respect for the esteemed leader. All Indian merchants, bith wholesale and retail, will stop work between one and two to-morrow afternoon. It is understood that a condolence meeting will shortly be convened in Colombo.

AUGUST, 4.

All places of business in Colombo conducted by the Indians were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Tilak. The Sindhi merchants in the fort suspended business, and held prayers in a temple in the evening.

AT JHANSI.

(Associated Press.)

JHANSI, Aug. 4.

The city observed mourning yesterday. The people gathered in Haidygunj bareheaded and barefooted. Mr. Tilak's photo was carried in procession through the city. Condolence resolutions were passed in a public meeting held in Munnalal's Dharamsala, the audience numbering five thousand.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

It is understood that the Madras Government have approved of the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider the change in the uniform of the Madras city Police and that the Commissioner of Police will soon introduce the new uniform, so that the force may be dressed in the new uniform at time of the visit to Madras of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

"WORDS OR DEEDS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of this day's date you have courteously extended the hospitality of your columns to a note from me touching the subject of the Bombay Government's work in connexion with the technical education. May I request please the extension of your courtesy for a supplementary inch or so of space?

By one of the unfortunate typographical errors which our friends the printers periodically Inflict upon us, the point of the concluding sentence in my note was omitted. The sentence referred to the cutting headed: "Valuable Free [illegible]cation," and dealing with the new Government College training Forest Rangers at Dharwar. It should have read as follows:—"You, sir, are, of course, aware that the subject referred to in this cutting touches but one among many special branches of educat[illegible]n in which Government has been showi[illegible]e most active interest."—Your etc.

Bombay, August 4. [illegible] DAWSON.

[illegible]ERSHIP.

[illegible] of

[illegible]he

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND DAY HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Owing to the Fort Plate and Scurry Plate being each split into two divisions, we have again a card of seven events. The handicaps are given below:—

THE ELENBOROUGH HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles over 7 flights.

Monsieur Nestor 12-3, Double Scotch 11-5, Ancient and Modern 11-5, Vain Jane 11-1, Pomade 11-0, Boss Lee 10-13, Whippoorwm 10-12, Buskin 10-9, Lesto 10-8, Simple Simon 10-5, China Egg 10-5, Second Sight 10-3, Miss Slasher 10-3, Brandichoc 10-3, King Melton 10-0, I See 10-0, Larigot 9-13, Boyne Water 9-12, Nite King 9-12, Highfield Lady 9-10, Henriette 9-5, Red Hat 9-0.

THE ROBERT'S PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Passing 9-6, Harvest Home 9-5, The Squire 9-5, Llansinfried 9-2, Pride of India 9-0, Kiltea 8-11, Flying Wing 8-11, Bed Time 8-10, Verres 8-10, Buskin 8-9, St Vagrant 8-6, Soft Nose 8-7, Golden Square 8-6, Cally 8-2, His Nibs 8-0, Boss Lee 7-12, Barsen 7-0, Warrior Queen 7-0.

THE FORT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Bachelor's Prospect 9-8, Limtor 9-7, Tiepin 9-0, Dehra Doon 9-0, Picket 8-11, Girton Miss 8-10, Galley Law 8-9, Andreas 8-8, Beauvoir 8-8, Traceabee 8-7, Pomade 8-6, Gracefield 8-5, Alannah 8-2, Sans Peur 7-13, Vain Jane 7-10, Gibberish 7-10, Simple Simon 7-7, Wheaten 7-0.

THE FORT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Jack 9-10, Radius 9-3, Feathered Life 8-13, Quartzite 8-12, 8-12, Silver Gift 8-11, Downey Boy 8-8, Last Spot 8-7, Nite King 8-8, Galla 8-6, Squires 8-5, Surprise 8-3, Ugly Gosling 8-1, Winning Way 8-0, Abajala 7-11, One or Many 7-7, Fictitious Lily 7-4, Andoversford 7-3, Devon 7-3, Sunny Time 7-1, Little Scott 7-0.

THE SCURRY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lough Corrib 9-8, King Melton 9-0, Surprise 8-12, Lloyds 8-10, Summer's Hope 8-7, Coras Darling 8-7, Finchcocks 8-5, Rheidol 8-5, Spook 8-4, Monsieur Nestor 8-4, One Too Many 8-3, Higher Level 8-3, Speak The Truth 8-3, Peggy Thrift 8-1, Water Lily 7-7.

THE SCURRY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Dara Bay 9-0, Buff Mail 8-8, Ptolemy 8-8, Devon 8-4, Spartan Child 8-3, Partnership 8-2, Nortia 8-0, Chatterbox 7-13, Rosebud 7-11, Foxton 7-10, Cylarity 7-7, Fleurette 7-5, Sherwood Belle 7-2, Mungar 7-0.

THE CHOTA MAIDAN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles over 7 flights.

Ready Cash 11-12, Vulcanella 11-11, Ugly Gosling 11-4, Ladavon 10-12, Distinguished 10-7, Martin 10-7, Kurdish Cier 10-5, Leading Girl 10-0, Pommery 9-7, Kapri 9-0.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Her Excellency presided at the Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the Legislative Council Meeting at the Council Hall on Monday.

The Thaker Saheb of Rajkot the Hon. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Mr. G. Monteath, Mr. G. W. A. Turner, Mr. C. H. Bristow, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. A. J. Welch, Mr. R. C. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. G. Wittet have left Government House Ganeshkhind.

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Setna, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. M. De P. Webb and Mr. E. Maconochie have arrived at Government House this afternoon.

Sir Thomas Holland has left Simla for a short visit to Calcutta, Poona, Bombay and Jamshedpur and will return on the 15th instant.

Sir Edward Maclagan accompanied by Mr. Thompson, Chief Secretary, left for Lahore on Monday afternoon.

DEATHS FROM FALL'

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unknown Hindu, aged about twenty-five years, who was found lying unconscious and bleeding in the chowk of Jawanji Maharaji's chawl in Mugbhat Lane, on Tuesday, evening. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured and where he died shortly after his admission.

A verdict of death from a fall under circumstances, not known, was returned by jury.

The Coroner held an inquest at the G. Hospital regarding the death of Jufferbhrahimji, a Bohra, aged about 60, on the third floor of a house at The deceased was mentally deranged time. On the 1st instance, his saw him going to a pury and as return for a long time his grandto enquire about him when he unconscious in a gutter. to the G. T. Hospital where ntly.

death from a fall, under known, was returned by

ngir writes to say ergole had to unvenience and exAll like the Alrought the fact notice of Mr. rgam Petha n consequence its construcss be made s therein for

FRAUD ON INCOME TAX OFFICE.

TWO MERCHANTS CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad disposed of a case in which Income Tax Inspector Framji B. Tata, charged Thakar Ratansi Kanji and Vithaldas Chhaganlal, two merchants having a cloth shop in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market with falsifying account books and submitting false income tax returns to the Collector of Income Tax for the purpose of cheating the Income Tax authorities.

Mr. Bowen, conducted the prosecution while Mr. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Saner Bar-at-Law and Messrs. Kanuga and Kapadia, pleaders, appeared for the first accused and Messrs. Balubhai Desai and Mohanlal Desai pleaders, appeared for the second accused.

It appears that Thakar Ratansi Kanji and Vithaldas Chhaganlal carried on business in partnership in Mulji Jetha Market under the name of K. Lowji Hemraj and Bhagwandas Trimbaklal was subsequently admitted as a partner in the same business in December 1917. In August 1918, a notice was sent to Thakar Ratansi Kanji requiring him to prepare a true and correct statement of his income in the form sent with the notice and to deliver it to the Collector of Income Tax. On the 15th January 1919, the Return was delivered at the Collector's Office, purporting to show that the net income of the firm for the Samvat year 1973, (1916-17) amounted to Rs. 25,119 and odd. In the verification at the foot of the return it was stated that the information given in that return was correct. The return was signed in the name of K. Lavji Hemraj. The Collector of Income Tax accordingly assessed the firm for income tax on Rs. 25,119, for the year. In June next year, a similar notice was sent to the firm requiring them to submit a statement of their income for the Samvat year 1974, for the purpose of assessing the firm for Income Tax and Excess Profits Duty. The accused submitted the Return, purporting to show a net income of Rs. 13,440, for this year. The Collector then ordered the accused to produce their account books for both the years. The examining clerk, on inspection of the books found certain incorrect totals. Further enquiries ensued and the statements of all the partners were taken when it was found that the income of the firm for the years in question amounted to Rs. 85,916 and Rs. 54,755 respectively and not Rs. 25,119 and Rs. 13,440, as shown by the accused.

The first accused said he did not understand anything about the account books. Accused No. 2 and another partner of the firm, Bhagwandas, used to write them and the income tax forms were filled in by accused No. 2. The books were in his charge till the *Samvat* year 1972 and they were found correct upto then.

The second accused said he filled up the forms in the presence of accused No. 1, who had seen the ledger before signing the forms. He joined the service under the first accused in 1916 on a monthly salary of Rs. 43, and subsequently he was taken as a partner to get a share of two annas in the rupee. He used to write the accounts as dictated by the first accused.

His Lordship finding both the accused guilty convicted and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 each.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

Thomas Bertram Rin *alias* Bertie Arthur Henderson, an Anglo-Indian, was on Wednesday charged by Sub-Inspector Gole of the C.I.D. before Mr. B. N. Athavle, at the Esplanade Police Court, with cheating Mr. Amir-udin Salebhoy of Messrs Salebhoy Tyebji and Co., in respect of Rs. 450 on the 19th ultimo and in respect of Rs. 20, on the 23rd idem; and with theft as a servant of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 200, belonging to his employers Messrs. Betchler and Company of Mussoorie.

The evidence showed that the accused had been employed as a general assistant in the firm of Messrs. Bechtler and Company, jewellers of Mussoorie and he was dismissed about the end of May, last. He then came down to Bombay, and, on the 19th of July, he went to the firm of Messrs. Salebhoy Tyebji and Company and represented to Mr. Salebhoy that he was employed in the firm of Messrs. Bechtler and Company and had come down to Bombay on account of the death of his mother and sister and asked for a loan of Rs. 450. Mr. Salebhoy whose firm had dealings with Messrs. Bechtler and Co., believed the representation of the accused and advanced him the loan, asked for, on taking a receipt from him. On 23rd idem the accused again called at Mr. Salebhoy's office and asked a further loan of Rs. 20 and a ticket to go to Mussoorie. Mr. Salebhoy sent a clerk with the accused to buy him a ticket and get him outrained. But the accused on reaching the railway station took Rs. 20 from the clerk and left the station saying he was going to have a cup of tea and never turned up. The master was reported to the police who arrested the accused at Watson's Hotel where he was stopping under the name of Henderson. Enquiries were made at Mussoorie and it was ascertained that the accused had been dismissed by his employers and had stolen a watch from there.

The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 500, on the first two charges and ordered him to be sent to Mussoorie to undergo trial in respect of the third charge.

LAST OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA

VOLUNTEERS' HELP PRAISED.

At a meeting held on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan, the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation recorded a letter from the Municipal Commissioner submitting a report by the Executive Health Officer dealing with the outbreak of cholera in Bombay during the early part of June. The Commissioner wrote that the report was of considerable interest and fully proved the success of inoculation where it was possible to apply it as a remedy to all contacts. He had much pleasure in endorsing the remarks made by the Executive Health Officer particularly those in reference to the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Dooji Kanji and the volunteers. Since the outbreak reported, there had been another outbreak and it had been dealt with equally successfully.

In His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions the first of August passed off quietly without any notice being taken of the Non-Cooperation programme, and there was no hartarl.—A.P.

Sir Edward Maclagan accompanied by his staff arrived at Lahore on 3rd instant from Simla.

Municip[illegible]

Public lec[illegible] on the "Girl[illegible] Science Institu[illegible]

Architectural [illegible] general meeting King to preside.

Bank of Bombay [illegible]ing, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY,

Mail Steamer Mantua w[illegible] of the 22nd ultimo, ex[illegible] 6 a.m.

TUESDAY, Aug[illegible]

Mails for Ceylon, the Strai[illegible] China and Japan per s. s. [illegible]patam will be closed at the [illegible] Office, at 6-30 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of a[illegible] and departures of the principal mail and[illegible] press trains at and from Victoria Termi[illegible] daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	12.30
Madras Mail..	9.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	16.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920. standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

CITY MORTALITY.

The mortality of the city of Bombay on Tuesday was 116, as against 162 on the corresponding day last year and 88 in 1918. Cholera registered 1 death, plague and influenza 1 attack each.

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following transit times on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London, Full rates 20 hours.
London to Bombay, Full rates 11½ hours.

ANGO-INDIA AND COLONIL NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

A Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company is called at the Company's Office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Saturday the 7th Instant at 3-30 p.m. to consider what steps are to be taken regarding the affairs of the said Company.

RECEIPTION TO MR. WADIA.

Under the auspicies of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day at 6-30 p.m. St. Time, to accord then hearty welcome to Mr. B. P. Wadia who has returned from his recent tour in America and England in connection with the Labour Conference.

Lala Lajpat Rai will preside.

PROTEST MEETING OF GRANT ROAD AND TARDEO RESIDENTS.

As a large tract of land is going to be appropriated by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. authorities at Grant Road and the adjoining places for the proposed Grant Road Terminus, which will certainly entail great hardships upon the people residing there, it is intended to convene a public meeting of the Grant Road and Tardeo residents on Sunday the 8th inst. at Cinema Precious at 8-30 a.m. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala arranged first a Sub-Committee which has now with the co-operation of the Bethesthar Mandal, which have kindly lent their services to the residents, laid down a definite programme which will be shortly published. Resolutions have been drafted and a memorial framed. Mr. H. P. Mody will preside.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

Soonai Sukal, a Hindu, aged about twenty, who came to Bombay about a month ago, used to cross the railway lines at Matunga whilst going to see his brother who was employed in the Railway workshop. On the day before yesterday, while he was crossing the down lines he was knocked down by a local train and three carriages passed over him before the train could be stopped. He was brought out dead.

At an inquest held on his body, by Mr. King, the Coroner, and a jury, a verdict of death caused by his having been knocked down by a train whilst trespassing on the railway lines, was returned by the jury.

ANOTHER RY. TRAIN FATALITY.

The Coroner and a Common J[illegible] another inquest touching the [illegible] Louis Gabriel D'Souza, a Goa[illegible] aged about 27 years. On T[illegible] p.m. at Matunga, a num[illegible] Railway employees includi[illegible] tried to get into an up tr[illegible] side where there [illegible] Poona express [illegible] passing th[illegible] down the[illegible] picked u[illegible] but died[illegible]

The j[illegible] from his[illegible] train wh[illegible] train c[illegible] platfor[illegible]

The[illegible] not [illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 5, 1920.

SIR G. LLOYD ON HOUSING.

The speech which Sir George Lloyd made at Tuesday's session of the Legislative Council, in moving the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Municipal and City Improvement Acts, was truly momentous, so far as this City is concerned. We heartily congratulate him both on his lucid and impressive speech and his desire to embark on, to use his own apt phraseology, "a scheme of a bold and comprehensive character in order to effect the removal of an evil which was not only becoming a menace to the general industrial and financial prosperity of the City, but which had already become a serious danger to the health of the citizens of Bombay." He did not exaggerate when he said that "for all that makes home life pleasant, light, air, space, and cleanliness, it is indeed a City of dearth, for the children it is a City of Death." And we have little doubt that the proposals of his Government are intended to make a radical improvement of present conditions, to ensure that every possible advantage should be taken of such facilities as nature has bestowed on the place for increasing the area available for building sites within its borders, and to arrange as far as skill and science can provide that its development shall proceed on the best possible lines. But Sir George Lloyd's speech was in some respects also a most astounding one, for not one of the honourable members, not immediately connected with the Government, had, we are sure, anticipated that he would be treated, by the mover of the Bill, to the exposition of a scheme of such a revolutionary character as was outlined by Sir George Lloyd. Indeed, Sir George himself admitted that the proposed amendments, which the Council was called upon to discuss, gave to the casual observer "little indication of the reforms to which they are the necessary prelude." We are not exaggerating the feelings of most of the non-official members when we say that they must have been completely taken aback by the nature of the proposals outlined by Sir George Lloyd. The brief statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, which was published a few weeks ago, gave very little indication, if any, of the momentous character of the proposals which lay at the back of the Bill. Even at the risk of repetition, we would reproduce this statement here:—

> In view of the serious shortage of housing accommodation in the City of Bombay and surrounding neighbourhood, it is proposed to appoint Development Authorities who will co-ordinate the work of and assist the local and public authorities in regard to all matters affecting the development of Bombay and the adjoining areas. In order to provide revenue for the scheme it is proposed by clause 3 of this Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, by the insertion of new sections which will empower the Corporation to levy a town duty on raw cotton imported into the City of Bombay. It is intended that the Corporation should retain a fixed proportion of the duty thus levied and should hand over the balance to Government.
>
> The object of the amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Act made by clause 2 of this Bill is to encourage employers who wish to construct chawls for their work-people to do so by allowing them to repay the sum expended on such construction in 50 instead of in 28 years.

Would any one say that this statement afforded sufficient indication of the official intentions underlying the measure as now announced by Sir George Lloyd? No doubt, there is a mention of the intention to appoint "Development Authorities, who will co-ordinate the work of and assist the local and public authorities in regard to all matters affecting the development of Bombay and the adjoining areas." But those—and they must be at least 99 per cent. of those who read the statement—who were led by this brief reference into thinking that these "Development Authorities" would be representative of at least the most immediate and vital interests affected, are now astounded to find that the "Development Authorities" or the "Development Board" or the "Development Department" or the "Development Directorate" as the agency is variously designated, will be a purely official body, on which not even the Municipality is to be represented! Could not Government have given a sufficient indication of the exact nature of this body in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill? Why is the surprise sprung upon the public and the Municipality at this late hour? Sir George Lloyd tells the Municipality plainly that it will have no voice at all, that is, so far as the work of the Development authorities is concerned, in the solution of the problem of the future housing of its residents.

The Development Department is to be a Government Department and as such no "Corporation or outside authority" could be represented on it. The public are to furnish the funds to carry out the scheme and the Municipality which is their representative and whose duty it really is to undertake the scheme, is to be placated by the donation of a portion of the funds thus raised—funds which itself could have raised, at least for its own housing schemes! The sum thus allotted to the Municipality is not for the purpose of development of areas for housing within the city's limits, for all that is to be undertaken by Government, but for purposes of widening roads, for the sanitary improvement of the city, for the provision of additional hospital accommodation, additional primary school buildings and so on. Sir George has assured the Municipality that there is no intention of withholding the retransfer to it of the powers possessed by the Improvement Trust and that the transfer would be effected by March next or thereabout. But if the Municipality is to have no voice in the housing of its own residents in the future of what benefit will the transfer be to it? What the Government propose to do is to usurp all the functions of the Improvement Trust and transfer the carcase to the Municipality! We agree with Sir George Lloyd that the problem has never been tackled on sufficiently bold and courageous lines. But the blame is due as much to Government as to the Municipality. And this is no reason for depriving the Municipality of its claim to have a real voice in the remodelling the City. We also fully realise that neither the Improvement Trust nor the Municipality, as at present constituted, is in a position to deal with the housing schemes under contemplation, because, for one thing, the authority of neither body extends to suburban areas and as co-ordination of all the schemes is essential, a body with wider powers is needed to tackle the task. But, this would not justify nor does it necessitate the complete ignoring of the claim of the Municipality to a voice, a decisive voice, in the settling of all questions immediately affecting the city. No representation whatever is assured to the Municipality on the body which is to be entrusted with the task of providing housing accommodation for the overflowing population of the city. Such a condition of things can never be acceptable to either the Corporation or the public. Though the representatives of the Corporation in the Council have raised their voice against the unfair and, as we think, unnecessarily unfair, arrangement, we hope a still more vigorous protest will be made by the representatives when the Bill comes in for the second reading. The Corporation also would do well to bestir itself and protest against the arrangement. It is true the fuller details of the Government scheme have not yet been announced, but Sir George Lloyd has made it sufficiently clear that neither the Municipality nor any other body will be represented on the Development Board and the Corporation would, therefore, be justified in making a timely representation on the subject to Government. It might be urged that neither the Municipality nor the Improvement Trust has discharged its responsibilities in the matter of housing in a satisfactory manner all these years and that, therefore, Government are justified in usurping the functions. But as we have said, whatever the past shortcomings of the Corporation, under the altered conditions, which are about to be ushered in, the Corporation can certainly be expected to play a more responsible part in the matter..

As for Sir George Lloyd's assurance that no new powers will be acquired by Government, which they are not already in possession of, and that, therefore, there will be no trenching on the powers of any other body, the assurance must sound dubious since, even if the Corporation, by the transfer of the Improvement Trust, reacquires the powers of making provision for housing accommodation, it will not be able to undertake any large scheme of housing in future as Government will certainly and, in the circumstance, quite rightly, withhold permissio[n] t[o] the Municipality for raising loans [to] finance the scheme, on the plea that [the] themselves, namely, the Develop[ment] Department, are the proper body [to] dertake the scheme. It [will], thus, be apparent, tha[t] the Corporation insists on ad[equate] presentation for itself on the [Board] is to be entrusted with the [task] ing with the housing pro[blem] abdicating one of its [most] Apparently, no time-li[mit] the existence of the [Development] as the housing sche[me] if not decades, to [come] the Corporation p[ossesses] one of its valued [powers] period? Sir Geo[rge] keenly anxious [to]

hearted co-operation of the public. We do not, then, understand why he should insist, as he seems to do, that the public should provide the funds without their representative body having any voice in the disposal of those funds. We are glad to have the assurance of Sir George Lloyd that the new Board will be hampered by as few red tape rules as possible and as little trammelled by old fashioned methods as possible. But let us also assure him that it is neither a wise nor fair policy to have things—even the most beneficial things—done for the people without letting them feel that they have had a hand in the doing of those things. Sir George Lloyd, we are convinced, is anxious to see the housing problem solved most efficiently and on a broad and comprehensive scale. We also realise fully that if this is to be done, time is the most essential factor. And that for that purpose what Sir George Lloyd calls direct action is the only way; that the matter cannot be left entirely to the Municipality and that a special Development Board is indispensable. But we do not agree with Sir George Lloyd that this Development Board should wholly be a department of Government and, therefore, the main argument of Sir George Lloyd that the Development Department being a Government Department, "no Corporation or outsider authority could be represented on Government as such," though very skilful, does not at all impress us and has left us unmoved. We cannot for one moment grant that the Department should necessarily be a wholly Government Department. For we do not see any reason why the Municipality should not be given due statutory representation on this Department, which subject to this representation, may be under Government control. With this all-important reservation we assure Sir George Lloyd—and we speak on behalf of the people of Bombay—that he may count on our fullest co-operation in his efforts. One word more before we conclude. We recognise the force of Sir George's argument as to why details of the official proposals in regard to the creation of the Development Department could not have been made public before the Presidency was called upon to tax itself in order that the ways and means of carrying out these proposals might be found. The passing of the Bill in its present form would commit the public and the Municipality finally to whatever official proposals will be put forward in connection with the Development Department; and, therefore, sufficient time for consideration of the details—which must soon be published—should be given. For the rest we have nothing but praise for the scheme and the best thanks of the public are due to Sir George Lloyd for his earnest efforts to grapple with a problem which is every day growing more and more serious..

RACIAL BAR AGAIN.

The haste with which the Government of India are pushing forward with their scheme of the so-called Indian Anxiliary Force is difficult to understand. The report of the Esher Committee which had the question of the whole organisation of the Army in India under consideration is still the subject of deliberation by the Indian and Imperial Governments. Before the publication of this Committee's recommendations, which would have permitted the merits of the scheme of the Anxiliary Force to be considered in its relation to the entire strength of the Army in India, there was no necessity to hurry up with the reconstitution of the European sect[ion] of the volunteer force in the mann[er] Simla authorities are doing at pres[ent]. Apparently the Anglo-Indian agit[ation] which has been evident for some [time] past, has forced the hands not only [of the] Government [of] India, but al[so] one ti[me] to hav[e] down on[e] the p[ress] of [the]

ing condition of things in this country in which practically Europeans alone had the right to arm themselves, keeping the children of the soil in a state of utter defencelessness. The assertion made by Mr. Mantagu not long ago that the inclusion of the principle of compulsion in the Auxiliary Force Bill would not only be unconstitutional in the absence of compulsion in the United Kingdom itself, but would also be highly objectionable inasmuch as it would introduce an invidious racial distinction, has raised issues which will not be solved by the campaign of misrepresentation and slander in which the Anglo-Indian journals and the European associations are engaged. We note our local morning contemporary is offended at the mention of a scheme of an Indian Territorial Force in connection with the Auxiliary Forces Bill. No doubt the reference is, strictly speaking, out of place in the statement of objects and reasons of quite a separate measure and is obviously intended to disarm the apprehension in the minds of the Indian public that the claim of the children of the soil to participate in the defence of their country would be ignored. Government hasten to state that they have in view the introduction of a Bill before long for the creation of a purely Indian territorial force on the voluntary basis. So far so good. But, as we have said, this official assurance would have come with greater grace if Government had introduced the necessary legislation after the publication of the recommendations of the Esher Committee and the orders thereupon. We have little doubt the European community will leave no stone unturned either to wreck or postpone, for as long a time as they can, any scheme of the Indian territorial force. The Indian public must guard against such an eventuality. It would be, therefore, advisable for the public of this country as well as the Indian members of the Viceregal Council to press for a postponement if not the withdrawal of the Auxiliary Force Bill till the Esher Committee's recommendations are made known and legislation for the constitution of an Indian Territorial Force is ready. Moreover, since the Imperial Legislative Council is to be shortly reconstituted it would be unfair to rush the Bill through the present Council. There is absolutely no necessity for any hurry to get the Bill passed this year. The country must protest against the undue advantage that is being taken of the present constitution of the Council to rush a measure which perpetuates a principle that is an insult to her people.

The attitude of the Anglo-Indian press towards the present draft Bill is somewhat of a puzzle. It is difficult to make out whether they are really sorry that the principle of compulsion has been eliminated. It is true they have been clamouring for the inclusion of this principle in this Bill, but as we have said this clamour was not all of it, quite sincere. What they were driving at was not so much compulsion for themselves as the prevention of the enlistment of Indians on a voluntary basis. Are the Europeans in this country really in favour of compulsion? What was their record during the last war? Were not many of them clamouring equally loudly for exemption on one pretext or other even when the Empire stood in the greatest peril? The records of the Exemption Tribunals all over the country, and especially of the Tribunal that sat in the local Town Hall, are eloquent of the "patriotic" feelings which the[y] prompted the very community which is now complaining that adequate facilities are not being given to its members to defend this country. What guarantee is the[re] that their response in the future, even under compulsory registration, would be greater than [it] was

sian mountains. Mr. Harmsworth announces in the House of Commons that the British Government's expenditure in Persia "amounted to half a million, *while the Government of India would defray further half a million*"! In Puri, in the streets, Indian children have starved. For want of sufficient funds which would modernise our sanitation hundred diseases are rampant in every Province taking their yearly toll. But reckless of consequences the mandarins of the Foreign Office have placed the resources of the Indian exchequer at the disposal of the armourers and oil-seekers of Britain. And were the people of India ever consulted?

The Irish Dora.

On occasion bills have been passed by the House of Commons, consisting solely of two lines of printed matter. This was the case with the Public Meetings Act of 1902. But rarely has there been a bill of such tremendous importance as the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill, issued in two clauses to meet an unprecedented emergency. The simple fact is that the administrative machinery in Ireland has been broken to pieces by the hammer-strokes of Sinn Fein. There are no juries to be found except Sinn Fein juries giving Sinn Fein verdicts. The justices go in terror of their lives; the police are ambushed and murdered and pitched battles in some of the principal towns between the military and the Republicans have become the order of the day. Added to this anarchic state of affairs is the fact of the overwhelming adherence of a great majority of Irishmen to the Sinn Fein cause: Courts have been established to administer Sinn Fein justice and suits are heard daily in public. Taxes are collected by order of the Republic and utilised for Republican purposes. The majority of municipal as well as rural bodies refuse to own any connection, financial or administrative, with the British Government. What then is the British Government to do? Mr. Lloyd George cannot keep a huge army of occupation in Ireland; he cannot countenance the cessation of business and the stoppage of railway transit, the terrorism of Sinn Fein and the vengeance wreaked by the military. In short for the sake of England's reputation in Europe and in America he cannot allow the Government of Ireland to drift from chaos to chaos.

—And What It Means.

It is for this reason that the present bill has been introduced. The hope no doubt is that where civil justice has broken down military justice may succeed. We have no hesitation in saying that as contemplated by the bill, law administered by Courts-Martial will mean not the cessation of hostilities but their intensification. Military rule in every country can mean nothing but the rule of the rifle. Soldiers of the Anglo-Indian press type of imagination are strong, simple unsophisticated men, not troubling much about the niceties of procedure or the provisions of any moral or legal code but out to do their "stern" duty. In fact the Dyer type is the ideal of Anglo-India and its prototype in Ireland. To hand over the administration of Ireland to the soldiers with the proviso that for death sentences at least a mag "learned in the law" must be present to add a touch of dignity to the occasion is to play with a fire which will be difficult to put out. Just as in the case of the Rowlatt Bill the country's wishes were disregarded and legislation hurried through, the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill is being voted upon in the House and carried forced marches, irrespective of the demands made by Ireland. The way to meet the Irish situation is not the way of coercion. Autocratic disregard of the accepted principle of self-determination cannot tally with an ostentation of democratic sentiments. Ireland has suffered much. The result is, as Mr. Devlin exclaimed in the House of Commons, that even the Moderates are being driven into the arms of the Republicans; and, as Mr. Lloyd George declared, during the month of July alone 22 people were killed and 57 wounded in Ireland. In the meantime De Valera, speaking at Washington on July 25, made a concession by suggesting that he would be prepared to accept some sort of independence as that enjoyed by Cuba—the limitation being in reference to foreign policy. But the Premier declares that such a proposal would involve the recognition of the Irish Republic "to which the Government would never consent." The Government instead have consented to a trial of legalised militarism. Whether this policy will bring the Irish to their knees or the Government to the polling-booth must necessarily be settled within the next few months.

Forest Fires.

Wholesale prosecutions of entire villages on account of forest fires have been condemned by [Provin]cial Government officials themselves at [times] indicated in a question of [Ma]ndla prosecutions are [in the] district, the latter. We

PORT TRUST BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED

CASTING VOTE TO THE RESCUE!

INDIAN MEMBERS' STRONG OPPOSITION.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

The whole of the forenoon was frittered away at to-day's session of the Legislative Council in considering whether the Port Trust Act should be so amended as to allow the Trust to build hotels. The discussion proved to be lively and keen, but it elicited no new facts on either side. It is well known that all the European members want hotel accommodation, while all the Indian members are convinced of the unwisdom of hurriedly sanctioning the proposal. As Mr. Farekh pointed out to-day, during the debate, it was only one section of the community which stood to benefit by it.

Mr. Purshotamdas had succeeded in his manoeuvre of btaining permission to move a motion asking for the postponement of the first reading of the measure and the Governor was during to-day's debate extremely anxious to see that the hon. members should discuss only the reasons for adjournment and not go into the details of the Bill.

This proved a difficult task for them, particularly because Mr. Hatch, the Chairman of the Port Trust, who began the discussion this morning, had been allowed to enter into great detail regarding the possibility and the financial solvency of the Hotel scheme. He characterised Mr. Purshotamdas' motion as "obstructive" and declared that a body like the Port Trust which had an income of two crores per annum could easily afford indulging in a hotel construction.

Mr. Sethna was severe in his criticism of the defence put up by Mr. Hatch. He went into such a telling detail regarding the extravagance of the whole idea that the Governor had to call him to order several times, requesting him only to discuss the motion for postponement. Mr. Sethna brought out the fact that several heads of Departments in the Port Trust were opposed to the hotel idea. He estimated that if fifty lakhs were to be spent on building the hotel, then if it is to be remunerative the management must get at least rupees eleven hundred a day from it merely to pay the interest.

Mr. Webb supported the hotel idea but Mr. Chunilal Mehta strongly condemned the hurry of rushing through the Bill without asking the opinion of representative commercial interests in Bombay, and quoted with great effect the adverse opinion of Mr. Froom the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole humorously remarked that as a person interested in the fortunes of the Port Trust bond and debentures, he was opposed to any extravagance on the part of the Trust.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis in replying to the debate, remarked that the motives of Government, in bringing up the measure, had been greatly misunderstood, displaying an astonishing knowledge of railway train timings. He described the miseries of ocean-going passengers who wandered about in Bombay, in search of accommodation. He was convinced of the actual need of a hotel to be built by the Trust, and opposed the motion for adjournment.

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS' REPLY.

Mr. Purshotamdas made one of his most effective speeches in exercising his right of reply. Hotel building, a European representative had said during the debate, was at present a speculation. "I do not want," said Mr. Purshotamdas, "to see a public body like the Port Trust to indulge in speculations." He strongly objected to his motion being called "obstructive." He gave a list of nine representative commercial associations whose opinions must be obtained. Was the Port Trust to expedite the housing of its own servants or to indulge in hotel building Mr. Purshotamdas was incisive and eloquent and used his facts and figures with consummate skill. There was a heated passage of arms between the adroit Mr. Purshotamdas and the impatient Mr. Curtis, the member in charge in which the former distinctly scored.

The Governor wondered such a deal of opposition was evinced at the mere first reading of a Bill. In the House of Commons it was a purely formal matter to allow the first reading of a Bill.

A division was demanded and the result was awaited with the greatest interest. There were 19 members supporting Mr. Purshotamdas, and 24 against him.

DEBATE ON FIRST READING.

Although Mr. Purshotamdas lost his motion for adjournment it was remarkable that nearly all the Indian members except two non-official Indians of the nominated variety cordially supported him. After recess, the discussion on the first reading of the Bill was taken up and Government evidently intended that a full and exhaustive debate on what has proved the most controversial topic of the session was desirable. At this stage Mr. Paranjpye in a forcible and well-argued speech indicated the view of the average citizen not connected with any trade or commerce interests. He was afraid hotel management by a *quasi* Government body would lead to many pitfalls.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, who followed, intended to make out a strong case for the Government, but succeeded in being only witty and interesting. He thought it was the business of the Port Trust to make Bombay an attractive popular resort. He held that with the establishment of a hotel the general revenues of the Port would benefit. It was not beyond the natural scope of the Trust's function to build a hotel, its primary business being the easy passage of travellers into and out of Bombay.

Mr. Sethna in a very able speech made out a strong case against the proposal. Armed with a variety of statistical detail, he computed that the building of a hotel with an expenditure of fifty lakhs would ultimately mean a loss of five lakhs a year if the Trust ran a hotel with an accommodation for 280 beds.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai brought up a novel point. Why was the Trust so concerned with the welfare and comforts of ocean-going passengers? What had they done for the coast passengers? What were the facilities they offered for the passengers from Dwarka and Kathiawar Ports? He appealed to Government to take up the question as a whole and not be in a hurry to cater for the comforts of only a particular set of passengers.

Mr. Harchandrai satirically asked whether the Council was to be asked to say that any local authority in this Presidency could assume the duties of an inn-keeper.

Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji and Parekh strongly objected to the measure.

Mr. Hatch, the Chairman of the Port Trust, then rose to explain the history of the proposal. It originated with him and Sir Lawless Hepper last Christmas. The Council gathered that with the passage of months the idea grew, the Government Architect having given his expert opinion that a hotel was possible on the Ballard Pier estate, without causing any undue congestion. He referred to the sheds and eating houses put up for the coasting passengers and made the ominous suggestion that unless the law was amended, as in the present measure, the Port Trust would have to demolish those sheds as buildings put up illegally.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta, who followed, read out the opinions from individual members representing commercial interests, who were doubtful of the financial solvency of the proposal.

The President, during the afternoon Sir George Carmichael, having ruled that Mr. Purshotamdas could not again address the house, Mr. Curtis warmly pointed out that unless they were to shut up the Ballard Pier refreshment rooms and the passenger sheds, an amendment of the law was absolutely necessary. As regards Mr. Sethna, if his figures were correct, then the position as regards scarcity of accommodation was certainly much more serious than he had imagined and the Government were the only agency to remedy it. This was not a question of profit and loss. "The question is", said Mr. Curtis, "Are we the second city of the Empire to see that travellers who visit us are thrown on the pavement?" During Mr. Curtis' speech there were explanations and counter-explanations between him and Mr. Sethna, who contends that no amendment of the law is really necessary if only the Port Trust would consent to leave a plot of land for Hotel Syndicate at a nominal price.

CASTING VOTE TO THE RESCUE.

A division was demanded on the question being put that the first reading be passed and such had been the effect of the arguments advanced by Mr. Sethna and Mr. Purshotamdas that 21 voted against the first reading, while the same number voted for it; and the first reading passed on with the casting vote of the Governor.

The whole day was passed in the official opinion expressing its strong demnation of the policy proposed, by a *quasi* Government local authority run hotels and the popular side scored in a hard fight.

An interesting incident occurred after the first reading had thus passed by the narrow majority of one. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola proceeded immediately after to introduce the amended Village Panchayats Bill, but Mr. Sethna rose to a point of order. He brought out the fact that no Select Committee had been appointed on the Port Trust Bill.

The member-in-charge, Mr. Curtis, happened to be absent and the Governor replied making what was on the face of it a weak defence that the point of order was irrelevant in a discussion of village panchayats. Whether this was a case of pure inadvertence or whether the Government was going to take some time in composing a desirable type of Select Committee, it was hard to ascertain, but it reflected great credit on the legislative sharpness of Mr. Sethna.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL AMENDMENT.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in introducing the amended Panchayats Bill, chiefly laid stress on the fact that it was the only piece of legislation until now which recognised and carried into effect the principle in India of adult male suffrage. As regards adult female suffrage, his view was that if the new Council decides to give women in this Persidency the vote, the same course will be followed in the local bodies. He defended the absence of elementary judicial powers in his Bill. The attempt in that Bill was to provide ultimately for wholly elected Panchayats. The Central Provinces Bill, which gave these powers, provided for nominated Panchayats, both in the C. P. and in Bengal. It was Government nominees on the Panchayat, who were to exercise these powers. Then as regards administrative control, his Bill went much further than the C. P. and Bengal measures. It provided for far less official interference in such control. Mr. Harilal Desai, who followed, declared that he would on no account like to see the patel as an ex-officio member of a Panchayat. He would choose rather the lesser evil proposed of Government nominating one-fifth of the Panchayat.

The discussion on the second reading of the Panchayat Bill continues and it appears likely that the Council session may extend over to Friday next.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

The following is in continuation of the debate on the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, and City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, moved for the first reading by Sir George Lloyd:—

NO VOICE TO MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta congratulated his Excellency [illegible] aby Municipal Cor[illegible] courageous manne[illegible] tempted to tac[illegible] been exercising [illegible] for the last t[illegible] after his arriv[illegible] was reported [illegible] Improvement [illegible] provision for t[illegible] showed the keen [illegible] which his Excelle[illegible] of working popula[illegible] landed in Bombay. [illegible] porter of the Bomb[illegible] not have produced a [illegible] logue of the work of [illegible] mentioned in his Ex[illegible] speech. Proceeding, Mr. Ch[illegible] should have liked a word [illegible] from his Excellency of the [illegible] Municipality and the Impro[illegible] had done in the past even t[illegible] might still be rightly called a [illegible] and death.

His Excellency the Governo[illegible] rupting the speaker, pointed o[illegible] lieved he had said a word of [illegible] of the work done by those bo[illegible] rate, he had wished to do so [illegible] readily recognized the amount [illegible] by those bodies.

Mr. Chunilal, continuing, t[illegible] Excellency for the expression [illegible] did not wish to make a grieva[illegible] wished to point out, howev[illegible] cally no voice was given [illegible] Municipality on the scheme [illegible] he appreciated his Excelle[illegible] co-operation and assured t[illegible] whole-hearted support o[illegible] There were more cities o[illegible] in India, and if the wo[illegible] those cities was to be [illegible] same large-hearted an[illegible] ner in which Bombay [illegible] with, it would be [illegible] assistance of local [illegible] ceeded to detail t[illegible] Municipality to s[illegible] own initiative b[illegible] general tax fro[illegible] cent. and unde[illegible] Grove Pumpin[illegible] the widening [illegible] could not un[illegible] tween the n[illegible] Municipalit[illegible]

His Exc[illegible] rupted th[illegible] had mad[illegible] board, [illegible]

Conti[illegible] assure[illegible] tion's [illegible] wishe[illegible] righ[illegible] an[illegible] ha[illegible] t[illegible]

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

HOSTILITIES NOT TO CEASE BEFORE AUGUST 4.

LEMBERG AS BOLSHEVIST OBJECTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 4.

There is no news up to the present with regard to the progress of the admistice negotiations at Baranovitchi. According to "The Times" Warsaw correspondent the Polish Government possesses the Soviet orders that hostilities shall not cease before August 4th.

The German Government has informed the Allies that it has ordered the officials concerned to send German troops into the Allenstein plebiscite area if the situation on the frontier should necessitate the step. The main force of the Bolshevist attacks appears to be now directed to the capture of Lemberg partly with a view to gaining possession of the rich oil wells south of that place. They are still at least 30 miles distant.

The Poles report that in the latest encounters they have repulsed the Bolsheviste with heavy losses.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 4.

The King has telegraphed as follows from the yacht Victoria Albert, to Lord Athelstan at Montreal:—

"The Imperial Press Conference which is gathering representatives from all parts of the Empire marks a fresh epoch in the history of journalism. May your joint effort be crowned by success and may they by securing the freedom of the press aid in the formation of well-instructed public opinion [illegible] mote all [illegible]

TRUNCATION OF TURKEY

THE "PROGRESSIVE" MARCH!

"SITUATION IN SYRIA EXCELLENT"!

"CALM IN DAMASCUS"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 8 p.m. August, 4.

Beirut.—The situation in Syria is excellent. The French have received an enthusiastic welcome at Aleppo, and have occupied Homs and Hama. They possess the whole railway. Complete calm prevails in Damascus and numerous tribal Sheikhs have handed in their submission.

The French troops have severely defeated a large force of the Turkish Nationalists at Yemidje. The Turks who had numerous guns fought fiercely, and the French made six bayonet charges. Four hundred Nationalists were killed, and 250 captured, including a German officer. The booty includes six hundred rifles. The victory has considerably improved the situation in Galicia.

LARGE FIRES IN DAMASCUS.

DAMAGE AMOUNTS TO £50,00,00.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 8 p.m. August, 4.

Cairo.—Large fires have occured in Damascus, the damage amounting to half a million sterling.

WARFARE IN MESPOT.

RY. FROM HILLA TO BAG[illegible]

sentiment, Islamic law and ministerial declaration was unanimously adopted.

HARTAL DAY AT RANDER.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANDER, Aug. 1.

The Hindus and Moslems of Rander assembled in a public meeting in the Islam Gymkhana Hall, under the auspices [illegible] Young Mohomedan Brotherhood, on [illegible] 1st 1920, when Maulana Hafiz [illegible] presided. Resolutions approving [illegible] Khilafat Committee's [illegible] passed.

The day passed off [illegible] plete *Hartal* and cess[illegible]

AT N[illegible]

(ASSOC[illegible]

Under the au[illegible] fat Committee [illegible] ing was held [illegible] ter, presidin[illegible] regret at the [illegible] passed, the [illegible] Non-cooper[illegible] Gandhi w[illegible] standing. [illegible]

A vote [illegible] dar H. [illegible] vered hi[illegible] tions.

PORT TRUST BILL.

(Continued from page. 9.)

the second city in the Empire. The figures quoted by his Excellency showed that eighty per cent. of the city's population was living in filth and squalor and if the scheme gave the poorer classes better habitations it would make stronger and healthier men of them, and thus indirectly help to make the city more prosperous. The values of land to-day had been unduly inflated by speculation, but a reaction would take place when the Back Bay scheme was accomplished. Land in the Fort had been sold from one thousand to two thousand rupees a square yard and even if Government chose to charge only a hundred rupees a square yard in the reclaimed area, it would leave a good profit. While his Excellency had told the Council that out of the twenty-eight lakhs realized by cotton duty twelve lakhs would be allotted to the Municipality, they had not been told whether the latter was to be earmarked for any particular purpose. The scheme was estimated to require [illegible] and at to-day's rate of interest [illegible] lakhs allotment would barely [illegible] borrow a crore and a half. Mr. [illegible] pointed out that no provision [illegible] to represent the Municipality [illegible] Board. While fully [illegible] Sir Lawless Hep[illegible] men in Bombay [illegible] been valuable to [illegible] Sethna also en[illegible] was to continue [illegible]te period.

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[illegible]

[illegible]rrow a crore and a half. Mr. [illegible]ointed out that no provision [illegible]to represent the Municipality [illegible]ment Board. While fully [illegible]it[illegible] Sir Lawless Hep[illegible]men in Bombay [illegible]been valuable to [illegible] Sethna also en[illegible] was to continue [illegible]te period.

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[illegible]das Thakurdas [illegible] it might not [illegible] jarring note [illegible] in the course [illegible]eferred so [illegible]hich the [illegible] that his [illegible] raised a [illegible] scheme [illegible] so, at [illegible] both [illegible]utside [illegible] Bom[illegible] like[illegible]e of [illegible]g as [illegible]rket [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]

pality. I think he need not have done so when I said, as I do say, that I thought this problem has not in the past been tackled on sufficiently bold and courageous lines, I referred not to the Municipality only, but to every other authority. But I think it is now necessary to redress the evil by taking bolder measures than it has been possible to take in the past, and I hope my honourable friend understands that. One honourable member, I think it was the Hon. Mr. Sethna, wished to know roughly what the acreage of land available in the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme would be. The acreage we expect to get is eleven hundred and forty-three. He also said that he would have liked Government to consult various local bodies before introducing the Bill. I cannot entirely agree with the honourable member there. In any case, it would not have been practicable I am sure. The honourable member will realise the great difficulty there is in dealing with so many authorities. As a local Government has to deal with, first of all with itself, then with the Government of India, then with the Secretary of State, and finally with the Treasury, he will thus realise that to get a scheme of this magnitude and so much of detail passed through these four authorities with the intervening series of delays, is a much bigger task and requires a great deal more of telegraphing than some honourable members are aware of. The result of all this was that we received the necessary sanction only a very few days ago, just in time to introduce this measure in the Council so that we might not be delayed for the whole of another year or in practical working a year and a half. If the sanction had been delayed by a few hours, the Bombay Housing Scheme would have been held up for a year and a half. Therefore, I hope the honourable member will recognise that we could not consult any local authorities until we had obtained the sanction. He will, therefore, understand that the matter is not after all quite so simple as it looks.

THE COTTON TAX.

Now, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas did not look at this problem entirely with the Sheriff's eye, he looked at it and probably very rightly from a trade point of view. I shall, however, expect him in future to look at such things from the Sheriff of Bombay's point of view regardless of all trade considerations. He felt some anxiety and I feared he was going to embark upon one of the most vexed questions of political economy as to the incidence of any particular tax. He was bold enough, I think, to hope that the theory which he enunciated and which was in vogue some years ago, has not been exploded. Well, I myself took part in a very complicated economic controversy that en[illegible]me Government and the House [illegible] the party into frag[illegible]

[illegible]

reiterate what I then said, and I think, I have no doubt made it clear. The honourable members went on to suggest that the Municipal Corporation should be represented on the Development Directorate. It was that request or suggestion which drew my attention to the obvious fact that honourable members had entirely failed to appreciate what form of body this was going to be, no Corporation or outside authority could be represented on Government as such. What I have stated is that we merely desire our own authority to be as expeditious and efficient as possible, instead of dealing with any overworked and highly charged Department we are creating a Department of our own, new and up-to-date, to deal solely with these matters with no additional power of interference of any kind, so the request made by the honourable members will at once appear to be unnecessary. There was one other matter as to whether we were going to propose to earmark any of those funds which the Corporation were going to receive under the proposed town duty for any specific purposes. The honourable member had not, I think, quite understood the situation. It is shortly this, that the Corporation has to discharge many obligatory functions and duties which are imposed upon it under the Municipal Act, some of which were referred to in my speech as pointing out to a need for a much larger expenditure. Government realise that with the resources the Municipality have at present, it is going to become more and more impossible for them to deal with the ever-increasing duties which are being imposed upon them, in an expeditious and satisfactory manner without an increase of revenue. We do not propose in that sense to earmark these funds at all. You will get so many lakhs, but, as our lands get ready and developed the obligatory duties of providing sanitation or water or roads or whatever it may be, will naturally fall on the local authority. In developing the town we recognise that these things have got to be satisfied by the Municipality. It is no use our preparing new lands for development if you cannot help to make them habitable and it is obvious that you must have more revenue, when we are assigning so large a proportion of the town cess which we propose to raise. I hope I have made myself quite clear. It is, for general purposes, merely a recognition of your ever-increasing duties and responsibilities and expenditure. Some anxiety has recently been expressed as to the future of the Improvement Trust. The matter of the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation is not a matter which can be settled by a stroke of the pen. I quite agree that there has been some delay. The delay was unavoidable. It was due partly to myself and will be brought to an end at once. That is to say the draft of the Act has been prepared, it is in its final stages and so far as I can calculate, although I make no absolute pledge, the transfer of the [illegible]t Trust to the Municipality [illegible]me time in March next. [illegible]e as far as [illegible]

[illegible]

amending the Port Trust Act was resumed.

PORT TRUST BILL.

Overnight, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas had moved that the first reading of the Bill be postponed till the September sessions of the Council.

Mr. Hatch, Chairman, Port Trust, continuing the debate, described at the outside the constitution of the Port Trust, and said it was a thoroughly representative body. They had come to the conclusion to build hotels after due consideration and deliberation. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas's proposal to send it back for ascertaining commercial opinion was destructive, and the Council ought to reject the motion. Speaking on the Bill itself, he said that before the Council granted the powers asked for to the Port Trust they had to be satisfied firstly, whether there was any need for a Port Trust hotel, secondly, whether it was within the Trust's province, and thirdly, whether their financial resources would permit. In regard to the first point he did not propose to say much. The acute need for more hotels in Bombay was well known. In regard to the second point it would be interesting for the Council to know that during the year ending March last 1,09,707 passengers came in and departed from the Port of Bombay. It might be said that many of them did not require hotel accommodation as they went away immediately. If accommodation was available many of them would certainly stay on for a little while. Moreover, ships frequently arrived in the night and under the present conditions had to be allowed to go into the docks with passengers. This involved considerable trouble and expense. The position of out-going passengers was worse. Ships did not start on advertised dates, and passengers who came down to Bombay *en route* home found themselves stranded. It was in his opinion the business of the Port Trust to provide at least one hotel for ocean-going passengers.

NOT A TAJ OR A CARLTON.

As regards the third [illegible] and the financial point, temptation to dilate upon their great and growing sources of finance was strong upon him. The Port Trust revenue had doubled during the last five years and had now reached two crores of rupees. It was still growing rapidly. With an expanding income which had already reached two crores per annum, should they hesitate in incurring a capital expenditure involved in the erection of a hotel? [illegible] the hotel might cost he could no[illegible] at present. An eminent architect [illegible] the Trust consulted gave a rough fig[illegible] of fifty lakhs for a hotel to contain some[illegible]0 rooms but the Trustees had not discu[illegible] the question of size, nor had the site [illegible] fixed. They did not desire to build an[illegible] Taj nor a Carlton. They would be [illegible]ent to follow the model of the best type [illegible] a railway hotel in England. Even if they [illegible] to build without reasonable prospe[illegible] seeing a return of their money equal [illegible] market rate of [illegible] that it was their [illegible] looked for a [illegible] that the [illegible]or yet on [illegible]d in the [illegible]ust was [illegible]helped to [illegible]therefore, [illegible]assengers. [illegible]son why [illegible]n working. [illegible]e that they [illegible]ative purpose. [illegible]ke allowance [illegible]t. Whether a [illegible]on the manage[illegible]ur to secure the [illegible] They were taking [illegible]themselves, but only to [illegible] resort. If the Port [illegible]good management, the [illegible]il to prove a success, [illegible]es were not profiteers [illegible]content with a small re[illegible]r first and last and, all [illegible]going passengers. [illegible]atch said the Port Trust [illegible]posals after due deliberation [illegible] being continued at [illegible] the Board. When the [illegible] taken, out of a total [illegible]ere for the proposal and [illegible]Hon. P. Thakoredas had [illegible] should provide a site [illegible]te to build a hotel. [illegible]s carefully considered, [illegible]control and were not [illegible]y outsider to build [illegible]land as far as he [illegible] built an hotel, but [illegible]ies had made the [illegible] had not done so [illegible]osal might be a [illegible]elieve for one [illegible] deterred by [illegible]bay the pri[illegible]tter to other

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[illegible]he method [illegible]nced after [illegible]The Bill [illegible]en days [illegible] to the [illegible] Port [illegible]nised [illegible]com[illegible]blic [illegible]be[illegible]as

[illegible]

lected. But, later on, he had [illegible]eferred to a particular site. The hotel i[illegible]n order to be useful must be right at the [illegible] door and two small sites of thousand yards [illegible]uch were available in the Ballard estate. B[illegible]ut, for a hotel of the proposed kind these w[illegible]re out of question. The site proposed w[illegible]s one running parallel to the Ballard statio[illegible] and which measured 9,000 yards. A [illegible] hotel of the proposed magnitude would t[illegible]ake up the whole of that site. It would a[illegible]dd to the congestion of the port area. S[illegible]ld to the department of Port Tr[illegible]everal heads of the against taking up of t[illegible]at site. He was opposed to that site and [illegible]o a hotel of proposed magnitude. He wou[illegible], therefore, support the motion for adjou[illegible]nment.

Mr. Hidyatullah [illegible]ntended that as the matter was going t[illegible] select committee, Bombay people had suffi[illegible]ient opportunity to make out their objection[illegible].

Mr. Webb oppo[illegible] the motion. Why should it be assumed, asked Mr. Webb, that a body of ex[illegible]perience like the Trustees of Bombay should [illegible]come to grief in running a hotel?

Mr. [illegible]Rupchand Bilaram said as a Karachite he co[illegible] not support Mr. Webb. The Port Trust [illegible]s a quasi-Government institution and ho[illegible]M running was a matter of private enter[illegible]se. The Karachi Port Trust themselves [illegible]ad only leased out a plot for a hote[illegible] large[illegible] on the initiative of Mr. Webb.

Mr. [illegible]Macnaughan opposed the motion on behal[illegible]f the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and s[illegible]ongly supported the Bill.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said the Dock Manager, the Port Officer and the Chief Engin[illegible]r were oppose to building a [illegible]tel on the proposed site. The bodies[illegible]inion of the commercial and public subjec[illegible]was required to be obtained on the adjou[illegible]and he would support the motion for of th[illegible]ment. He had heard that the Agent build[illegible]B. B. and C. I. Railway contemplated to pr[illegible]g a hotel. It was up to the railway Port[illegible]vide a hotel rather than for the [illegible]trust.

Mr. [illegible]Goculdas Parekh suggested that the matte[illegible] had better be dealt with by a more repre[illegible]ntative body, namely the reformed Coun[illegible] and supported the motion before the Coun[illegible].

Mr. [illegible]Kamath said the matter, which had waite[illegible] so long, could easily wait for another six or[illegible]seven weeks more till the September sessio[illegible] of the Council and supported the motio[illegible] for adjournment. He wanted to know [illegible] the Port Trust had exhausted every [illegible]source of remedy. Had Government put some pressure on the Railway companies?

H. E. the Governor, interrupting, said he had personally done that and represented matters to the Railway Board. Mr. Hatch had not given them any detailed estimates, but only rough ones and they could not go upon them.

Mr. Ramji endorsed the view of the speakers who supported the motion and pleaded public bodies must be consulted.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole said some of his hard earned savings were invested in Port Trust bonds and as such he concerned in in the matter. The financial aspect of the problem should be sufficiently discussed and he would support the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Curtis said there has been some misunderstanding in regard to the Government attitude. Government proposed this Bill should go into Select Committee now and be passed into law next sessions with a view to commence building operations next cold weather. Speaking on the necessity for an hotel itself, he said, conditions to-day were different to what were in the eighties when the Port Trust Act was drafted. The mail trains now arrived and left at inconvenient hours and it was absolutely necessary for any ocean-going passengers to spend at least one night in Bombay. The hotel would be merely temporary and when the Back Bay Reclamation was complete and congestion removed the hotel might be converted into offices for the Port Trust or might even be abandoned if it did not pay. The Council had a heart-rending appeal from Mr. Godbole not to do anything which would depricate the value of the Trust securities. Recent loans of Government of India have been offered at six per cent. and Port Trust bonds would never again see their capitalised value. But all further borrowings for development purposes would have to be done through the Development Board on the security of the Government of Bombay. Government did not wish to rush things and he hoped the Council would vote against the motion.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, replying to the debate, took objection to the remark made by Mr. Hatch that his motion was "obstructive." The speaker hoped Mr. Hatch would withdraw the expression and be more careful hereafter in use of adjectives. Further Mr. Hatch had exhibited undesirable haste. Proceeding, the speaker said he appreciated two frank admissions from Mr. Macnaughan, one that the Chamber of Commerce welcomed the proposal to build the hotel and the other that the hotel building at the moment was pure speculation. He would have liked Mr. Webb to be equally frank. In Karachi, Mr. Webb had merely agreed to the Port Trust leaving out a plot for an hotel and in Bombay he was prepared to support the proposal of the Port Trust Building an hotel themselves. From the remarks that had fallen from Messrs. Hatch and Curtis it appeared to him both of them had the apprehension that the hotel might be a losing proposition. Mr. Thakurdas next read out a list of commercial bodies, whose members contributed largely to the Port Trust revenue and said they had a right to be consulted. Continuing, he said the Chairman of the Port Trust had drawn attention to the Trust's growing re[illegible]e in support of his case, but that was a long view. The Port Trust owed a duty to its employees and to its workmen. Their duty was to begin at the bottom and must begin at home. After referring to Mr. Sethna's hesitating support, Mr. Thakurdas passionately appealed to the House to agree to his motion.

The Governor disclaimed that Government intended to rush the legislative measure. The fullest opportunities would be given for discussion.

The House divided on Mr. Thakurdas' motion that the first reading be postponed till the next sessions of the Council was voted upon and lost, 19 voting in favour and 24 against.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

On the Council reassembling after lunch, the debate on the first reading of the Port Trust Bill was continued. After a number of speakers had taken part the Council divided, 21 voting for and 21 against the Bill, H. E. the Governor giving casting vote in favour of the first reading was passed.

WHAT ABOUT COASTAL PASSENGERS?

When the Council reassembled after lunch, Mr. Pandurang Desai, continuing the debate on the first reading of the Bill, asked how many arrived yearly in Bombay from coasting ports such as Ratnagiri, Kathiawad ports and Karachi and what provisions had been made for their hotel accommodation.

The Governor, rising to a point of order, said the member could not ask such question and wait for answers before proceeding with his remarks. He might be replied to in the end.

Mr. Desai said in the absence of information upon the salient point he could not say very much. Why was the Trust so anxious to make provisions for the ocean going passengers in such hot haste? It was unwise to spend Rs. 50 lakhs over it. God knows it might be more. When the trust had not done its duty with its own employees this was a matter in which no risks ought to be taken and he opposed the first reading.

Mr. Paranjpye demurred to the Governor's suggestion that the first reading ought to be agreed to. There was no complicated question involved in the Bill. It was a very short one and when they allowed first reading to go on, there was hardly anything left in it. Proceeding, Mr. Paranjpye suggested that passengers coming and going from the coastal route in the Presidency ought to receive prior attention to the ocean-going passengers. He next contended that the Port Trust was not the proper authority to run a hotel and feared racial descrimination in regard to admission to the hotel if it came into existence. They all understood the urgent necessity for the hotel, but it must be a private business.

Sir Thomas Strangeman supported the motion. He said a good deal has been said by way of financial argument. It was generally assumed that the hotel was going to be run at a loss. There was no justification for that assumption. During the last few months there had been a number of hotel projects. If a private company could run the hotel successfully, why could not the Board of Trustees of the Port do so with equal success?

[We regret, owing to misunderstanding of a telegraphic message, the Port Trust Act Amendment Bill was yesterday reported in our columns as having been postponed.—Editor "B. C."]

CONVICTIONS AGAINST SOLDIERS.

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, Aug. 3.

To-day, Mr. Goode, Deputy Commissioner, passed orders in the case of three British soldiers, Forester, Montgomery and Hull, charged with trespassing into the Himalayan Restaurant on July 16th. Forrester was further charged with breaking doors, damaging articles and assaulting the constable. The Court found them guilty and sentenced Forrester to three months, Montgomery to a fine of Rs. 125, and Hull Rs. 50. The Court characterised Forester's offence as serious and likely to discredit British soldiers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Monsoon has continued active in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Central and East Punjab, Gujrat, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India West, Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, North West Frontier Provinces, East Rajputana, East Central Provinces, Mysore, Southeast Madras, North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Myaukpyu three inches; Myitkyina two; Bhamo one; Sibsagar two; Jalpaiguri one; Ranchi two; Battonganj, Dehradun, Roorkee, and Mussooree one and half; Delhi two; Ambala and Ludhiana three quarters; Lahore five; Sialkot a half; Lyallpur a quarter; Parachinar two; Ajmer one; Mount Abu four; Surat and Madura two.

Forecast:—Extension in Rajputana, Bengal and decrease in Punjab.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to suggest that Mr. Lajpat Rai, as president of the All-India Trade Union Congress should deliver his speech in Hindi and not in English. The reason for this suggestion is very obvious.—Yours etc.

K. M. K.

At a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, last evening, delegates for the ensuing Special Sessions of the Congress were elected. In view of the shortness of time, the idea of holding a special session of the Punjab Provincial Conference was dropped.

Out of three hundred chests of Benares opium offered for sale only forty-five were sold, there being no buyers for the rest. The amount realised was Rs. 2,25,075, the highest price per chest being Rs. 5,005, the lowest price Rs. 5,000 and average Rs. 5,001.

PIR MAHBUB SHAH IN JAIL.

REFUSES TO TAKE FOOD.

DECIDES NOT TO DEFEND HIMSELF IN COURT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Aug. 4.

The town is quiet, although some hundreds of Pir Mahbub Shah's followers remain in the neighbourhood of the jail facing the main inner gate. About one hundred or one hundred and fifty men and some women passed the whole night there resisting the persuasions of everybody to leave the spot. A military guard was stationed inside the jail compound which kept a watch the whole night. The officer in charge allowed the people to sit just adjoiuing the railings of the compound informing them that if any one came inside the compound they would have to use force. The people brought a Kitson light with themselves as the night was dark and cloudy. The people were under the apprehension that the Pir Mahbub Shah would be spirited away in the middle of the night, the light played directly on the main gate and people sat watching the whole night. Occasionally they were crying "Allah O Akbar" which elicited response from the prisoners inside, of which there are said to be about fourteen hundred in the jail. The prisoners continued on strike all day except a few.

A number of Khilafat workers arrived at night and with a view to prevent any possible accident and the remotest change of conflict were able to pursuade the people after great difficulty to move about 50 or 60 feet away from the compound fencing. The jail authorities appear to be very nervous and the strike of prisoners has upset them. The Pir of Jhanda and other Pirs and the Khilfat workers have arrived here.

The District Magistrate sent for four leading Khilafat workers last evening and among others things thanked them for having, kept the people under control. He allowed one of the Pir's relations to go to the Pir's quarters in jail during the meal time to persuade him to eat but the Pir has point black refused to take any food and says he will not take any food throughout the time he mains in jail. He has not taken food since Sunday noon. No date has so far been fixed for the case, perhaps because Government has not yet settled who is to conduct the case on their behalf. The District Magistrate also permitted them to publish the Pir Mahbub Shah's letter except one sentence wherein he asked the people that if they wanted to please him they should act like him in regard to the Khilafat movement. The letter advises Moslems to keep peace and order.

PRESERVATION OF PEACE NECESSARY.

In reply to a telegram sent to Mahatma Gandhi intimating to him the Pir Mahbub Shah's decision not to defend himself Mahatmat Gandhi has sent the following telegram in reply:—

"Congratulate you first arrest, entirely approve Pir Sahib's decision not defend, preservation perfect peace, calmness, absolutely necessary. Wire frequently."

This morning there were about 800 men outside the jail. They were addressed by some members of the Khilafat committee on the desirability of peaceful conduct. The crowd is perfectly peaceful and unless provoked will remain peaceful.

I understand that the jail authorities suggest that either the cries of *allah o akbar* should stop or they should not be raised within the hearing distance since these cries are followed by similar cries by prisoners from inside the jail and the jail authorities appear to be extremely nervous in regard to maintaining jail discipline. At the same time people are very sensitive as to being asked not to raise these cries regarding it as interference with religion, nor are they in a mood to leave the neighbourhood of the jail largely because they apprehend that the Pir will be removed from the jail secretly. The District Magistrate has contradicted the rumours of a strike of prisoners at Nara Jail a few miles away and of a fracas between prisoners and jail officials in the Hyderabad Jail.

ARREST OF PIR MAHBOOB SHAH.

RELEASE DEMANDED BY FOLLOWERS

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Aug. 4.

There has been very considerable stir in Hyderabad, (Sind) owing to arrest of Pir Mahboob Shah under section 124A of the Penal Code. He was arrested at his village early this morning. He welcomed his arrest and accompanied the police to Hyderabad, a distance of 20 miles on horse back. A large number of his followers collected, but he counselled them to remain peaceful and commit no violence. When he reached Hyderabad police station, a large number of people had collected there also. He addressed them a few words asking them to keep perfectly quiet and to keep up alive the Khilafat work.

In the afternoon he was taken to the Central Jail. Before he left for the jail he dictated a brief mesage to the people asking them to remain firm on their faith but remain absolutely peaceful. The authorities have so far declined to hand over this message to the Khilafat workers who have been pressing for it so that the people might be pacified. Early this morning about one thousand persons largely consisting of his followers stood outside the jail compound fencing and sat there for hours with bare heads crying "Allaho Akbar" now and then. It appears that inside the jail all the prisoners Hindus and Mahomedens had declined to do any work and since early morning the Mahomedan prisoners had been crying "Allaho Akbar." There are thick rumours as to happenings inside the jail, but so far no authentic information is available.

The followers of the Pir were saying that if the Pir was not released they all wanted to go to jail. They were prepared to surrender their lives for the Pir. Although peaceful they were very firm in their determination not to leave the jail neighbourhood.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY.

At about 11 o'clock the District Superintendent of police followed by about 60 armed constables rode up and later lined up facing the main inner gate of the jail. Soon after, about 40 armed soldiers marched up, led by two military officers. The people remained outside the jail compound peaceful. The District Superintendent of Police was approached with a request in writing to allow the Pir as he was to be led to the Court to address a few words tohis followers' but this was not allowed.

The Pir had refused to take any meals since incarceration. The District Superintendent of Police informed the Khilafat workers that the case would not go on that day.

REQUEST FOR RELEASE REFUSED.

A crowd had already collected at the Kutchery where the Court was to be held. The Collector assured them that Pir Mahboob Shah was being well treated. Mr. Amiruddin, one of the Khilafat workers told the District Magistrate that the people wanted the message written by Pir Mahboob Shah to be handed over to them but this was refused. Military guard have been stationed at the Kutcheri, Treasury and Telegraph Office. I learn that the District Magistrate has prohibited the carrying of sticks and axes.

The Pir of Rohri, the greatest Pir of Sind and Pir Sahib Jhandawalla are expected to arrive here to-night followed by a very large number of followers. The local Khilafat workers have wired to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali, requesting that one of them should leave immediately for Hyderabad as the situation may develop suddenly. It is generally believed this prosecution heralds an era of repression. The Pir has declined to defend himself except by putting in a written statement and has asked that a wire should be sent to Mahatma Gandhi inquiring if he approves of the decision.

SEQUEL TO PIR MAHBUB'S ARREST.

MAHOMEDAN PRISONERS REFUSE TO WORK.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, August 2.

This morning the Mahomedan prisoners in the Hyderabad (Sind) Central Jail refused work as a protest against Pir Mahbub Shah's arrest and are on strike. Later, thousands of Mahomedans from Hyderabad and the districts came there and stood outside the jail to see the Pir who was taken to the court but the hearing of the case was postponed. Soldiers are now guarding the prison, kutcheri and other places in Hyderabad.

"THE LOKMANYA."

AN APPRECIATION BY A NON-INDIAN.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday, Sunday, soon after the news of Mr Tilak's death became the absorbing topic of the day it was a matter of speculation among many what the "Times of India" would write about the great Indian patriot who was always the *bete noire* of that journal. Most people, of course, guessed that some nasty things would be said about Mr. Tilak but few expected a more pretty article as that which appeared in to-day's issue of that journal on one of India's most remarkable sons. The universal sorrow among all classes of Indians and the imposing demonstration at his funeral yesterday, are the best reply to the "Times of India's" opinion about the late Mr. Tilak. It is not my purpose to enter into the details of Mr. Tilak's political career. Every politician has enemies and Mr. Tilak was no exception. No politician also is perfect and I admit that Mr. Tilak may have had his faults. He was uncompromising unbending and so forth; but he was not self seeking and inconsistent. He never swerved from the path he traced out and above all he always scorned the favours of the officials. Few men would have the courage to suffer twelve years imprisonment and other degradation for the sake of their country. Many of the arm chair patriots who are well favoured by the officials would have turned coat over and over again if they were to undergo such trials for the sake of heir native land. Mr Tilak was thus a rare example of the true patriot so few in India. I have lived long enough in India to tell you that it was due to the agitation of Mr. Tilak that India has been able to wrench the little she has from an unwilling bureaucracy. If to day many distinguished Indians are enjoying many facilities they never dreamt of twenty-five years ago they must assuredly thank Mr. Tilak who for the last quarter of a century never ceased to agitate in favour of his country men. In the eyes of the Englishman Tilak was a dangerous agitator; but in the eyes of every right minded Indian he was a true patriot who strove hard for his country and will always be so regarded.—Yours, etc.

DIOGENES.

Aug. 2.

B. G. TILAK.

INDIAN PRESS TRIBUTES.

"LIVED, SUFFERED AND DIED FOR THE COUNTRY.

"NEW INDIA'S" TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Besant writes in "New India":—

Yesterday morning there swept over the land the news that Bal Gangadhar Tilak had left his mortal body at 12-45 midnight. He thus passed away in the first hour of August 1st, the fateful day of Mr. Gandhi's Non-Co-operation scheme. The news of the previous two days had prepared India for the final message, and it will have been received everywhere with grief but not surprise.

He had completed his 64th year on July 23rd, having been born in 1856, but his sufferings had made him a much older man. The long sentence of six years' imprisonment was passed on him the day before his birthday in 1908, and those weary six years of exile—though, with rare courage, he filled them with valuable literary work—left him an old man, and he came out with shortened life before him. But he yet worked with an energy which left younger men in the shade, and took his full part in the great changes which have opened India's road to Freedom.

Greater even than his rare ability was his absolute love for his Motherland; where her interests were concerned, he had no self. Utter self-abnegation was the outstanding feature of his life.

He did not ever consider personal sacrifice, personal danger, where she was to be served; they did not weigh as a grain of dust, when put in the scales with India's welfare. And this must ever remain his greatest claim to a high place in her history. For in the ultimate weighing of a man, it is motive that counts, not opinions, nor judgments, nor even acts. These are of the passing day, and their value sways contemporary thought. But the man's motive, the inner heart of his life, that which creates every opinion, colours every judgment, inspires every act, that is what shines out unchanging, immortal, when all else is blurred by time. By that a man is either great or little. And this motive, in Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was supreme Love of Country. This ever wrought mightily in him, and did not [illegible] wrought mightily in him, and did not feel any obstacle in its way. This is a title to immortality in that country's [illegible]. He lived, he worked, he fought, he suffered, he died, believing in India, trusting India, with a perfect faith that she would achieve her liberty, and stand a Free Nation in the Sun, let who would deny her, desert her, betray her. Therefore out of his ashes shall spring new leaders; therefore his spirit shall breathe in the coming generations; therefore shall his memory be the inspiration of Indian citizens yet unborn, and shall remain green while India lives.

NOT SO MUCH A MAN AS AN IDEA."

"THE HINDU'S" TRIBUTE.

The "Hindu":—Mr. Tilak is dead. The sorrowful news must cause a consternation and cast a gloom all over the country. In all Indian heart which contain a spark of patriotism, and a glimmering of the truth in regard to the fallen fortunes of India, the death of its most valiant champion, in whom was symbolised all that was best and greatest of India's past culture and greatness and the rich fulfilment of its glorious future, must cause a heart wrench of no common kind. The telegrams of anxious enquiries touching his health which we have been receiving from numerous persons and places even in Southern India testified to the universal concern which was felt at Mr. Tilak's critical condition. That it should have pleased Providence to deprive the country of its most trusted leader at the hour of its greatest need is one of the ironies of fate. Mr. Tilak's was a name to conjure with throughout India, where friends and foes alike, bore testimony to the enormous influence, and the magnetism and strength of his personality. Those who remember the ovations that he invariably received wherever he went cannot but be convinced that his was an empire of the heart, that the feelings of affection and reverence with which he was universally regarded were no ephemeral phases, no transient emotions, but embedded deep in the hearts of his countrymen. Specialists in mental surgery may speculate with profit on the causes of his universal popularity. They will discuss how his so-called religious conservatism made him appear to the popular mind as the champion of his religion against the assaults of rival creeds. They will discourse learnedly as to what extent his having suffered persecution at the hands of the authorities contributed to his popularity. It will suffice us to note the fact and emphasise it. There have been strong men before Agamemnon. There have been persons on whom the stupidity of an official has conferred an easy and not too inconvenient martyrdom. These have flashed into popularity, heroes of an hour, and then [illegible] into well-deserved obscurity. Tilak's position rested on no such insecure foundations. Of persecution he had his fill. But while persecution may make martyrs it cannot make leaders, and certainly not leaders with the unquestioned authority that Mr. Tilak could claim. The motives of other leaders have been questioned, perhaps often unjustly, by a too suspicious public. Tht feeling that a powerful and unscrupulous bureaucracy is always ready to carry division and dissension into the popular camp has often conduced to oversuspicious public. The feeling that a power far beyond the faintest breath of suspicion as to his motives. The cause of the people brought him into contact with many shifting and shifty fellow-workers. He has been lauded to the skies and abused with virulence alternately by a school of politicians who are more intent on securing their position as leaders than on serving the country. He survived both praise and blame. Officialdom pursued him in a vendetta the bitterness of which passed description. That too he survived, because no amount of persecution could break his unflinching spirit. He emerged from each ordeal with the flame of patriotism burning the brighter. We shall not here enter into the details of his life, which will be found in a memoir published elsewhere. It is a little difficult to avoid banal superlatives when talking of a stroke of fate that has cast a gloom all over India. nor is it easy to be eloquent when the heart is full. One of those men of whom any country might be proud, he was of unique value in the development of Indian nationality. The generation that culminated in the Reform Act is perhaps destined to be the most pregnant in the history of India. It marks the development of a national consciousness that in its fulness promises to repeat the ancient glories of India's past. In the cultivation of that fragile plant many have laboured but none more assiduously and single-heartedly than Mr. Tilak. With him popular agitation was not a stepping-stone to bureaucratic favour, and he was a stern and determined critic of the group which concealed faint-heartedness under the cloak of moderation. Action was his duty and the specious fruit, the Dead-Sea apples so temptingly displayed as a bait, left him indifferent. It was in this clarity of vision and uncompromising devotion to his ideals that the bureaucracy found its greatest stumling-block. Mr. Tilak's death leaves a void that would be difficult to fill in days when politics is a scramble for loaves and fishes. Especially will his influence and counsel be missed at the present time when the country is faced with questions of great moment. A mourning country will find some consolation in the fact that if there is any truth in the existence of a kindly Destiny, it will not suffer that a life like that of Mr. Tilak should have been lived in vain. As was once said of Napoleon, Mr. Tilak was not so much a man as an idea andt the idea of lofty patriotism and noble self-sacrifice he represents will, under Providence, endure.

"LIVING SERMON OF DUTY AND PATRIOTISM."

"THE MAHRATTA."

Lok. Tilak's loss India, to the institutions he founded an veloped, is too great to be borne easily. The death has inflicted the greatest toll in laying its heavy hand on Lok. Tilak, the noblest son of the Motherland. His whole life was consecrated to the service of the country and he sacrificed on the alter of duty every thing that can be near and dear to any person. Born in 1856, he completed his university education when he was only 24 years of age. He spurned all thoughts of acquiring wealth, honour and titles, along with the worldly happiness they bring with them, because he was made of a different stuff. Those were the days of transition and his soul, burning with the thought of emancipation of his country, found much pleasure in rearing independent educational institutions because he believed education to be the only savior of India. He founded the New English School, the Fergusson College and the Deccan Education Society of Poona. In 1890 he took over the papers, the "Mahratta" and the "Kesari" and there began the great career of the national hero. With a five years he made the Government of the day fee that they had to take into account the selfless fire of patriotism, the fearlessness of a great philosopher, and the lionlike fortitude of a man of action. He entered the local Legislative Council but soon after he had to fight with the Government on behalf of the people in the dire days of the plague. His fearless advocacy of the people's cause took him to jail for a year and a half. But jail had no terrors for him. Since 1901 he led the national movement and carried the gospel of Nationalism to every home and hamlet. In 1908 again he had to suffer for his patriotism and was transported to Burma for six years. Since his return in 1914 he has been in the thickest of the fight and was the foremost of the national leaders. India was in great need of his lead but that was not to be. The fates had ordained otherwise. His intellect, his knowledge, his powers, his self-less devotion need no mention here. This pen is powerless to do justice to them. His work is writ large on the annals of the present history of this hapless land.

Our heart is too full of sorrow to wield the pen further. To the present editor the loss is too great. He had been the light of his life, his political Guru, the living sermon of duty and patriotism. And with a heavy heart and tearful eyes he pays his humble homage to him. Let India remember his message and the days of her salvation are at hand.

"A SERMON ON SACRIFICE."

"THE INDEPENDENT."

Essentially a man of action, Lokamanya Tilak considered it the duty ordained by God on everyone to, work for and liberate the Motherland. Well might his life be called an illustration of the truism: *Janani Janma bhumi shcha Swarga dapi gargoti*; the Mother and the Motherland are more glorious than Heaven itself. Indeed the life of Lokamanya Tilak was a sermon on sacrifice in the service of the Mother. And inspite of advancing years and infirmities which were gathering on him, he was as buoyant an resolute as a young man. The zest and virility of youth marked his work until the last. None understood the youths of his country better; none entered into their inmost thoughts quicker. The affection of the young generation of Indians for the Lokamanya cannot be expressed in words. And Tilak always liked to feel that he was one of them. To free his Mother country from foreign selfdom was a passion of his soul. None so single-minded in his incorrruptible devotion to the last, to the cause of his country as he.

Tilak's passing away is more than a public calamity. We have lost in him a true friend and leader of men. Indeed the beacon-light is quenched in smoke. The Maharastra lies plunged to-day in darkness and in sorrow while the whole country deeply mourns the loss of the greatest leader of the Nationalist movement. But why bewail! Tears never yet supplied a man's want; much less a nation's Tilak never encouraged his countrymen to indulge in the luxury of lamentations. And our only consolation is that though the LLokamanya has passed away, his soul being immortal, will live in our minds and stimulate us to nobler and braver efforts until the Motherland is crowned with the crown of Swaraj. And if what the poet says is true:—

Alike are life and death
When life in death survives.
And the uninterrupted breath.
Inspires a thousand lives.

"GREATNESS AND MAGNAMINITY OF THE MAN."

The "Madras Mail":—

It is not easy for an English critic, bearing in mind the excellent maxim "nil nisi bonum de mortuis", to write an obituary notice of the late Mr. Tilak. His career is associated with deplorable incidents which leave bitter memories behind them, and there can be few Englishmen in India who can pretend to have cause to regard him as other than an unrelenting enemy. Nevertheless, it would be idle to deny the greatness and the magnetic personality of a man who, wherever he went, was hailed by Indians of all classes as their leader. Whether Mr. Tilak would have continued to maintain this predominance in the cleavage of political Parties wrought by the Reforms is doubtful. There were signs that his political sagacity no longer passed everywhere as current coin, and the last session of the National Congress served to emphasise this falling away of allegiance. The inauguration of the Reforms, indeed, may be said to have discovered the weak joints in Mr. Tilak's harness. More practical men stepped in and took Mr. Montagu's scheme for what it was worth, appreciating that it was the best they could get. Mr. Tilak's attitude was that of a man who had no policy. There was first of all the indecision whether he and his colleagues would boycott the Joint Committee; then, when it was realised that their absence from the witness-chair would make no difference, there was the uncompromising evidence which has been fairly claimed to have done more than anything else to limit Mr. Montagu's boons. Even when the Bill had become law, there was an ambiguity about Mr. Tilak's utterances which left it an open question how far he was for making or marring the measure. The truth was that Mr. Tilak's genius lay rather in agitation than in practical politics.

His political creed, as stated to an English journalist, explains his limitation:—"It is not by our purpose, but by our methods only," he said, "that our Party has earned the name of Extremist. Certainly, there is a very small Party which talks about abolishing the British rule at once and completely. That does not concern us; it is much too far in the future. . . Our remote ideal is a confederacy of the Indian provinces, possessing colonial self-Government, with all Imperial questions set apart for the Central Government in England. Perhaps our Home Rule would take the form of Provincial Councils of fifty or sixty members nominated or indirectly elected at first, but elected by popular vote as education became more general. But that ideal also is far ahead of us—perhaps generations ahead. What we aim at doing now is to bring pressure on the bureaucracy to make it feel that all is not well." Mr. Tilak's ideal, or at least a considerable instalment of it, came sooner than he expected, and found him still only equipped for tilting at the bureaucracy. His political activities have rather obscured his considerable literary achievements. He was a ripe scholar and his research work upon the antiquity of the Vedas won the warm praise of Orientalists. The son of an Inspector of Education, Mr. Tilak started his career as an educationist. He quickly developed a journalistic bent, his newspapers, the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta," being started contemporaneously with the New English School at Poona. The school became a College, afterwards the Ferguson College, and Mr. Tilak undertook a Professorship. Law also claimed his attention; but gradually he was drawn into politics, and it is as a politician that he has been before the public for the last thirty years of a rather more than less stormy life. He had at the time of his death passed his 64th birthday.

THE "PRAJAMITRA AND PARSI."

His character and career were essentially different from those of the political dilettanti, excursionists and adventurers by whom the stage of Indian politics is crowded and confused. He was the storm-centre of Indian politics, and he gave immense trouble to the authorities. But he underwent immense suffering toil and sacrifice himself in the pursuit of ends which were public and not personal. Even his worst enemy will hesitate to deny that he devoted his whole life to the service of his country as he conceived it. Whatever the practical result of his labours, his great and strenuous career has been the most powerful political stimulant and education to awakening India. In the pursuit of his goal he spared neither himself nor his adversaries; and now, after a lifetime of toil, suffering and struggle, his mighty and turbulent spirit has found its first quiet in death.

THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR."

In the death of the late Mr. Tilak, Maharastra has lost its uncrowned king, India her great patriot and the nation its noble hero. He was a literary man of the first rate and his literary talents were recognised by eminent Western scholars. Mr. Tilak had to suffer immeasurably on account of his political efforts to awaken a slumbering nation. But his efforts are not wasted; and the cry of Swarajya that rings in the whole country today owes not a little to them. It is a misfortune, however, that he was removed from us at a time when his presence was most badly needed.

THE "JAME-JAMSHED."

One of the greatest achievements of the Maratha hero—was his cultivated contempt for penalties inflicted by the state on a people impatient of foreign yoke. That yoke was easy and might have been infinitely heavier did not matter to the founder of the influencial political school of the Tilakites. Apart from statecraft and unmatched intrepidity and perseverance, which were unsurpassed in the pursuit of political advancement, Mr. Tilak possessed superlative scholarship. We differ toto caelo from some of the axioms of this great son of India, but we cannot forbear homage to his erudite genius. That the degree of LL.D. was not offered to him by the Bombay University is an indelible disgrace to the latter. In honouring this man of learning it would have exalted itself.

THE "HINDUSTAN."

There might be difference of opinion with some of Mr. Tilak's views, but it is acknowledged on all hands that it was Mr. Tilak who never retraced his steps in teaching the "mantras" of salvation by Swarajya. He has left behind him his great message and roused a national awakening in the country.

THE "SANJ VARTAMAN."

Alas, at this time when Tilak was so badly needed, he is gone to his everlasting rest. Till almost the last days of his pure life, he worked and he worked well and patriotically for the country he loved so well and of which he was so distinguishd and patriotic, a son. Tilak is dead, but his spirit lives and to-day there are in India millions, who are ready to carry the torch that he primarily lit in Mahrashtra. His name, his work, his exertions, his sufferings are written deep in the history of this great country. India will lose memory itself, before the memory of Tilak and all that he was and did, can be obliterated from India's tablet of memory. Sleep, noble son of India's work just commences. We will miss thee. But the inspiration of thy name and the example of thy work will be the guiding light for those who will work for India and India's cause.

TURKISH PRISONERS AT BALIKESRI.

REPORT OF MASSACRE CONTRADICTED.

GREECE'S CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

A communique states:—

Several Indian newspapers have lately given publicity to a telegram which was sent by the Khilafat Delegation to Allied representatives at Spa protesting against the alleged massacre of 15,000 Turkish nationalist prisoners taken at Balikesri by the Greeks and the alleged threat of the British Admiral to bombard the mosque and town of Bursa. Direct enquiries made by the Secretary of State for India show that there is no foundation for these allegations. Mustesarif of Balikesri has made no mention of the alleged massacres and the Greek General head quarters has categorically denied them. According to information received by the local Turkish population, it is possible that the report of the massacre of 15,000 Turkish prisoners at Balikesri is due to some confusion with the earlier report that 15,000 Moslems including men, women and children were massacred at the town of Gandji by Bolshevist troops who invaded the Azerbaijan republic as a result of the intrigues of Mustapha Kemal.

FOREIN MONEY ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

It is notified that in the case of foreign stealing money order the rate of commission shall be two annas for every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof.

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go together. With the aid of Ven-Yusa, the Oxygen Face Cream, you thus add charm and attractiveness to your complexion, and do real good to your skin.

The daily use of Ven-Yusa, with its gentle, stimulating action upon the skin, is a necessity to every woman who gives a thought to her personal appearance.

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The Oxygen Face Cream

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Horlick's Malted Milk

is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

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Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

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AMRITSAR DEBATE. IN COMMMONS.

(Continued from page 6.)

compulsorily from the Service, or imposing on him some reduction of forfeiture in his pension or retired pay. The third method was of a definitely penal character. Honour liberty, life were affected. Cashiering, imprisonment, or the death penalty might be involved, and for this third category, of course, the whole resources and protection which the judicial procedure of lawful tribunals and British justice accorded to an accused person were brought into being. After asking the Committee to bear these distinctions very carefully in mind, he said it would be seen that General Dyer was removed from his appointment by the Commander-in-Chief in India, that he was passed over by the Selection Board in India for promotion, that he was informed, as hundreds of officers had been informed, that there was no prospect of further employment for him under the Government of India, and that, in consequence, he reverted automatically to half-pay. These proceedings were brought formally to the notice of the Army Council by a letter from the India Office, which recommended, further, that he should be retired from the Army, and by a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief in India, which similarly recommended that he should be ordered to retire. That was about a month ago.

THE ARMY COUNCIL'S ACTION.

At a later stage it was brought publicly to the notice of the Army Council by the published dispatch of the Secretary of State for India, which stated that the circumstances or the case had been referred to the Army Council. The first step taken by the Council was to direct General Dyer—they had had an application from him that he desired to take this course—to direct him to submit a statement of his case for their consideration. They felt that if any action was to be taken against him apart from removing him from his appointments and employment in India, it was essential that he should furnish a statement in his own behalf and should be judged upon that and not upon evidence which he had given as a witness in an inquiry before which he had been cited without having any reason to believe that he was cited as an incriminated party. If any question or retiring General Dyer from the Army was to be examined, a direct statement from him in his own defence was indispensable. The conclusion reached by the Army Council, which had been communicated to the House, was reached unanimously and spoke for itself. It must be remembered, however, that the Army Council must deal with these matters, mainly, from a military point of view. They had to consider the rights and interests of officers and also to consider the effects of any decision which they might come to upon the confidence with which officers would do their duty in the kind of extremely difficult and tragical circumstances in which General Dyer and a good many other officers of the Army had in recent times been placed.

The Army Council had to express an opinion of General Dyer's conduct from what was primarily a Service standpoint. Their function was one of great responsiblity, but at the same time it was one of limited and special responsibility, and their conclusion in no way affected the final freedom of action of the Cabinet. He made it perfectly clear to his colleagues on the Army Council that in assenting to the conclusion to which they came, as an Army Council, he held himself perfectly free if he thought right, and if the Cabinet so decided, to make a further submission to the Crown for the retirement of General Dyer from the Army.

THE MERITS OF THE CASE.

In explaining and justifying the decision of the Cabinet he should permit himself to enter to some extent upon certain aspects of the merits of the case. However they might dwell upon the difficulties of General Dyer during the Amritsar riots in the anxious and critical situation in the Punjab and the danger to Europeans throughout that province, one tremendous fact stood out—the slaughter of nearly 400 persons, and the wounding of probably three or four times as many at the Jallianwalla Bagh. That was an episode which appeared to him to be without precedent or parallel in the modern history of the British Empire. It was an event of an entirely different order from any of those tragical occurrences which take place when troops were brought into collision with the civil population. It was an extraordinary event, a monstrous event, an event which stood in singular and sinister isolation. Collisions between troops and native populations had been painfully frequent in the melancholy aftermath of the Great War both in India and Egypt.

He agreed absolutely with the opinions quoted from the Adjutant-General in India as to the distasteful, painful, embarrassing, torturing situation, mental and moral, in which the British officer in command of troops was placed when he was called upon to decide whether or not he should open fire, not upon the enemies of his country, but on those who were his countrymen or who were citizens of our common Empire. But there were certain broad lines by which he thought an officer in such cases could be guided. First of all the officer might ask himself. "Is the crowd attacking anything or anybody? Are they trying to force their way forward to the attack of some building or troops or police, or are they atempting to attack some band of persons or some individual who has excited their hostility?" The second question was: "Is the crowd armed?" By armed he meant armed with lethal weapons. Armed men were in a category absolutely different from unarmed men. An unarmed crowd stood in a totally different position from an armed crowd. At Amritsar the crowd was neither armed nor attacking. (Cries of "Oh!") He carefully said that when he used the word "armed" he meant armed with lethal weapons, or with firearms. There was no dispute on that point. "I was confronted," says General Dyer, "by a revolutionary army." What was the chief characteristic of an army? Surely it was that it was armed. This crowd was unarmed. There was another test which was not quite so simple, but which nevertheless had often served as a good guide to officers in these difficult situations—he meants the doctrine that no more force should be used than was necessary to secure compliance with the law. The officer should also confine himself to a limited and definite objective—that was to say, to prevent a crowd doing some thing which they ought not to do, or to compel them to do something which they ought to do.

It would be said that it was easy enough to talk like this, and to lay down these principles here in safe and comfortable England, in the calm atmosphere of the House of Commons, or in armchairs in Downing-street or Whitehall. (Cheers and laughter.) But it was quite a different business on the spot in a great emergency, confronted with a howling mob, with a great city, or a whole province, quivering all round with excitement. (Cheers.) He quite agreed. Still, there were good guides and sound, simple tests, and it was not too much to ask of our officers to consider and observe them. After all, our officers were accustomed to accomplish more difficult tasks than that. Over and over again British officers and soldiers had stormed entrenchments under the heaviest fire, and had half their number shot down before they entered the position of the enemy. With the certainty of a long, bloody day before them, and a tremendous bombardment crashing all around, they were to be seen taking out their maps and watches, and adjusting their calculations with the most minute detail. They had been seen showing not merely mercy, but kindness to prisoners, observing restraint in the treatment of them, punishing those who deserved to be punished by the hard laws of war, and sparing those who migh tclaim to be admitted to the clemency of the conqueror, and they had been seen exerting themselves to show pity and to help the wounded, even to their own peril. They had done all that thousands of times, and in requiring them in moments of crisis dealing with civil riots, when the danger was incomparably less, to consider these broad, simple guides, he did not think they were being taxed beyond their proved strength.

NO "FRIGHTFULNESS."

If they offered these broad, positive guides to our officers in anxious and dangerous times, there was surely one guide which they could offer them of a negative character. That was to avoid what was called "frightfulness." By frightfulness he meant inflicting great slaughter or massacre on a particular crowd of people with the intention of terrorizing, not merely the rest of the crowd, but the whole district or the whole country. We could not admit this doctrine in any form. Frightfulness was not a remedy known to the British pharmacopoeia. His hatred of Bolshevism and Bolshevists was not founded on their silly system of economics or their absurd doctrines of impossible equality, but arose from the bloody and devastating terrorism they had practised in every land into which they had broken, and by which alone that criminal *regime* could be maintained. (Cheers.) Governments which had seized power by violence and usurpation had often resorted to terrorism to keep what they had stolen, but the British Empire, in which lawful authority descended from hand to hand, generation after generation, did not need such aid. All such ideas were absolutely foreign to the British way of doing things.

At the Jallianwalla Bagh the crowd was not armed, except with bludgeons, and it was not attacking anybody or anything. On fire being opened on it, it tried to run away, but it was penned up in a narrow space considerably smaller than Trafalgar-square, when one bullet would drive through three or four bodies. The people ran madly this way and that, and the firing was only stopped when the ammunition was on the point of exhaustion, enough being retained to provide for the safety of the force on its recurn journey. When 379 persons had been killed, the troops, at whom not even a stone had been thrown, marched away. He did not think it was in the interests of the British Empire or Army for us to taket a load of that sort for all time upon our back. We had to make it absolutely clear that that was not the British way of doing things. (Cheers.)

SECURITY OF INDIA.

He would be told that this action saved India. He did not believe it. In the days of the Muntiny there were scarcely 45,000 British troops in the country, and the ratio of British troops to native troops was one to five. Since then the British troops had been raised to 70,000 and upwards—a ratio of one to three. In addition, a whole series of terrible war inventions had come into being. There was, therefore, no need for foolish panic talk about it being necessary to produce an incident like that of Jallianwalla Bagh in order to save India. Our reign in India or anywhere else had never rested on a basis of physical force alone, and it would be fatal to the British Empire to try to base ourselves only upon it.

The British way of dong things had always meant close co-operation with the people of the country. In no part of the British Empire had we arrived at such success as in India. In Egypt there had recently been a breakdown of the relations between the British and the people, and we were trying to rebuild that relationship laboriously and patiently. We had plenty if force were all, but what we were seeking was co-operation and good will. If such a rupture between the Government and the people had taken place throughout the Indian Empire, it would have been one of the most melancholy events in the history of the world. That it had not taken place was, he thought, largely due to the constructive policy of His Majesty's Government. His personal opinion was that the conduct of General Dyer at Amritsar deserved not only loss of employment and the measured censure which the Government had pronounced, but also to be marked by a definite disciplinary act—namely, his being placed compulsorily on the retired list. It was quite true that General Dyer's conduct had been approved by a succession of superiors above him, who pronounced his defence, and that at different stages events had taken place which it might well be argued amounted to virtual condonation so far as any penal or disciplinary action was concerned. (Hear, hear.) General Dyer might have done wrong, but, at any rate, he had his rights, and he did not see how, in face of such virtual condonation, it would have been possible, or could have been considered right, to take disciplinary action against him. For those reasons the Cabinet found themselves in agreement with the conclusions of the Army Council, and to those moderate and considerate conclusions they confidently invited the assent of the House. (Cheers.)

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT FOR EJECTMENT.

A TRESPASSER REMOVED.

Maria Idalina Coutinho v. J. M. Lawrence.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This was an ejectment suit against the defendant on the ground that had taken possession of one of the rooms in the plaintiff's building illegally and was, therefore, a trespasser.

The facts alleged by the plaintiff were that the plaintiff was the owner of a building under construction on Girgaon Road. At the date of this suit the building was in incomplete condition as no sanitary arrangements had been made and permission of the municipality for its occupation was not taken. On or about 27th May last, the defendant falsely represented to the man in charge of the building that he was connected with the Municipality and his master had given him permission to occupy one of the rooms on the second floor. He brought his things and occupied the room. On 29th May the plaintiff complained to the police and under legal advice, had some of the things of the defendant's thrown out. But the next day the defendant got back into the room with the aid of the police. The defendant also filed complaints against the plaintiff in the Police Court for wrongful restraint and criminal trespass. The plaintiff denied that the room had been let to the defendant at all. The plaintiff then gave notice to the defendant and on 4th June ejected the defendants by removing his furniture and locking the entrance to the room. But the defendant with the aid of the police broke open the lock and took possession of the room. The plaintiff therefore, filed this suit for a declaration that the defendant was a trespasser on the premises and for an injunction restraining the defendant from entering or continuing to remain on the premises

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The defendant's written statement said that the room was let to him by the plaintiff for Rs. 25 per month, subject to getting the sanction of the Municipality. He entered into possession on the 23rd May and remained in possession till 29th when the plaintiff asked him to leave as he (plaintiff) wished to rent the whole floor for Rs. 200. On the same day the plaintiff's husband brought a lot of badmashes and forcibly removed the things of the defendant and placed them on the footpath in consequence of which the defendant and his wife had to sleep on the footpath. As some of his things were lost or stolen owing to this act of the plaintiff's he counterclaimed damages (Rs. 600) from the plaintiff.

Mr. A. J. Kania appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Campbell appeared for the defendant. The suit was heard for some days as there was a lot of evidence given on both sides.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of the judgment said that the police were wrong in interfering in the matter and taking sides, as they had done in this case. The defendant was a mere trespasser and the plaintiff had every right to eject him. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff as prayed for with costs and dismissed the defendant's counterclaim with costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1127-20—Mulla and M. Ratanji Dorabji v Kissondas Tribhowandas and anr. Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1632-17—Moti and Devi, Surajmal Keshrimal firm v Kassiram Kissonlal a firm, Edg G W and Co.

623-20—Mehta L and Co, Madhaodas Goculdas v Bai Aimai widow and ors, Rustomji and G, Craigie B and C, Part heard, 2-7-20.

845-19—Mantri and Co (for a pauper)—Aphonso Puto v Messrs Garlick & Co, Edg G W and Co.

1399-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobai v Haji Ahmed Almer & Sons a firm, Jam R and D.

1400-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobai v Haji Ahmed Almer & Sons a firm, Jam R and D.

1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobai v Haji Ahmed Almer & Sons a firm, Jam R and D.

902-20—Patell and Eze, Jehangir Rustomji Patel v Sirdar Haji Badloo Subrati Rustomji and Gin.

1225-19—Manch and N, Balji Bapooji a firm and anr v Vithal Bapooji Pereira and ors, Daph F and D.

1229-19—Manch and N, Balji Bapooji a firm and anr v Vithal Bapooji Pereira and ors, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON, MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FORFURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COMR'S REPORT.

56-18—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Poorbai widow and ors, Manch and N, Rustomji and Gin.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISP OSA

LONG CAUSE

452-20—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Haji Hassam v Kharsandas Shivji, Mehta Lalji and Co, Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE

3182-19—Mehta L and Co, Bhunjibhai Fulchand and ors v Ghandi Amratlal Lalji and Co, Craigie B and C, Part heard 10-7-20.

LONG CAUSES.

759-19—Dubash and Co, Kedarnath Bhugwandas a firm v Ramdhan and Deowandhand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

781-19—Little and Co, Bejnath Ramchandra v Manilal Girdhar a firm, M B Chothia.

784-19—Jehangir and S, Ibrahimji Adamji Rajkotewalla v George and Blackford a firm, Merwanji R and Co.

841-19—Forbes and Co, Moosaji Tyabally v Ebrahim Haji Issack, Matubhai J and M.

28-17—Mehta L and Co, Salebhoy Mahomed Alli Patheria v Ratanchand Khemchand Moteshaw, Daphtary F and D.

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Upper Mall LAHORE.
Hall Gate AMRITSAR,

AMRITSAR MASSACRE.

SPEECHES IN THE COMMONS.

The debate on the Amritsar massacre was the event, not only of this session, but of this Parliament. For the first time writes "The Daily Herald" the Government was fighting for its life. And it was only saved from destruction by the votes of the two wings of the Opposition. No friend of liberty could have voted against the Government in this division: and yet, by voting with the Government such friends of liberty secure for a further period the power of a body of men whose actions are a constant challenge and menace to liberty.

Mr. Montagu's speech was obviously continues the paper, directed rather to India than to the House of Commons. It is to be hoped it will have in the great Dependency the effect that it deserves. In the House of Commons its immediate effect was tumult, and its ultimate result will probably be the sacrifice of Mr. Montagu. For the rest, the honours of the debate were divided between Colonel Wedgwood and Mr. Churchill. Wedgwood brings into such discussion as these a strong wind from another world. Churchill carries the things of this world to the highest power. One speech was great, the other was brilliant. Wedgwood put the whole moral question in one sentence; Churchill solidified the practical alternatives into an unanswtrable parliamentary case. Wedgwood shoyer that Dyer's crime was against the honour of England: Churchill that he had been dealt with under the King's Regulations, from which there is no appeal.

Mr. Bonar Law failed, for once, to lead the House but he succeeded in focussing the limelight on the militarists who would back the soldier, right or wrong, against the civilian—especially the civilian of an alien race. The Coalition has been badly shaken and it may yet prove that the Government received a mortal would from Dyer's rifles at the Jallianwala Bagh

MESPOT.

"WHY ARE WE THERE AT ALL."

For some days past rumour have been running round London of serious trouble in Mesopotamia. The Government, says the "Daily Herald," has not deigned to tell the people of this country what is on foot. We are paying £40,000,000 a year for the fun of pretending to rule the Garden of Eden, and for the ultimate advantage of the oil lords; but we are carefully precluded from all information about our "Middle Eastern Empire" (Mr. Churchill's characteristic phrase.)

At last a little of the truth has leaked out in the House of Commons. Already it seems there are garrisons besieged and relieving columns have been driven back. That is a familiar beginning. Next we shall be told that the prestige of the Empire is at stake, that defeat must be avenged and so on. And men will die, and more and more millions will be squandered, and all the old grim, sordid story of Empire building will be renewed.

Why are we in Mesopotamia at all?

We went there ostensibly to free the Arabs from the heel of the Turk. That has been done. Why do the troops stay? The Arabs are signifying in the usual manner that they don't want a British occupation. The people of this country don't want it.

Then why not come away? That would save lives; it would save money; it would satisfy everybody—except the oil kings. And who are they, anyway?

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

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ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat of lung troubble. Write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

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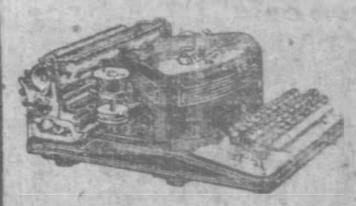

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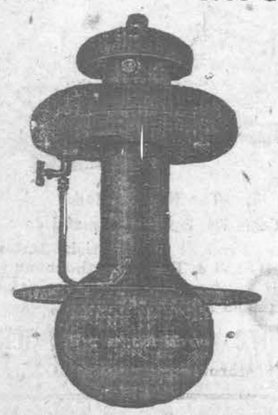

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